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[SIXPENCE.]

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

THE meeting of the City of Westminster, which took place last week, to consider the best means of furthering the objects proposed by the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to be held in London in 1851, was in all respects too remarkable to be passed over in silence by any Journal claiming to reproduce and expound the public opinion of its day. Whether we consider the grand and comprehensive nature of the Exhibition itself; the friendly rivalry and peaceful intercourse among civilised nations which it will encourage; the illustrious patronage under which it has commenced; or the functions, character, and attainments of the various gentlemen who, upon the occasion alluded to, stepped forward to give it their approbation and their aid, we must admit that no event of our time is more interesting in itself, or more likely, even before it takes place, to extend kindly feelings in every part of the world.

Two points were casually touched upon by some of the speakers as pre-eminently distinguishing the forthcoming Exhibition from all previous exhibitions in England: its tendency, by an indirect but most powerful agency, to promote the peace and amity of the world; and the high testimony which it bears to the beauty, the worth, and the dignity of labour. Independently of all purely commercial considerations, which we by no means desire to under-rate, the moral grounds of the proposal render it peculiarly worthy of the sympathy and support of all who love peace, and who rejoice in the social elevation of the ingenious, industrious, and wealth-producing classes.

Its tendency to promote the good-understanding of nations is evident to every man who knows the regular sequence of cause and effect. There are four different kinds of peacemakers in the world, with very different claims upon its attention and gratitude. The first kind scarcely deserve the name: "*Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.*" They are the destroyers and conquerors of the world, and create peace by the extermination of all who would

make war against them. The second class is represented in our age by the Duke of Wellington, and by the other illustrious and honest men who put an end to devastating wars by brilliant victories, and who achieve Waterloos, to give Europe peace for thirty-five or a hundred years afterwards. The third is composed of the amiable, but somewhat over-zealous body of men, who deny the Christianity of war in any shape, and who oppose in one common condemnation both the aggressive war of the guilty against the innocent, and the defensive war of the oppressed against the oppressor. The fourth class are the preachers and teachers of the people, and that great body of intelligent, enterprising, and wealth-creating labourers who cover the seas with their ships, who lay down railroads, who invent electric telegraphs, who enlist science in all its multifarious developments in the cause of civilisation—who send messengers, as has been said, over one half of the globe to bring home the washerwoman's tea, and over the other half to bring her home sugar to sweeten it. These men, without talking about peace, pass their lives in promoting it, by rendering the welfare of every one nation essential to the welfare and happiness of every other nation, and by linking mankind together in the chain of a mutual dependence. Of this last class or peace-makers, the most valuable of all, because their work never ends, are those who have originated the idea of the great industrial gathering of next year; those who by word or deed have given it aid; and those who will contribute towards its splendour, utility, and success, by sending to it the productions of their ingenuity. "We shall for the future," as Lord Carlisle said, "have a confirmed repugnance to establish hostile and anti-social relations with those foreign nations and races from whence shall issue the happy applications of industry, the glorious discoveries of science, and the bright emanations of genius," which shall be then exhibited. The Bishop of London truly said, that the association formed for carrying out the objects of the exhibition was, "in the highest sense of the term, a peace society." "What," he inquired, "could be better

calculated to diffuse Christian principles, and to lead men to regard themselves as friends and brothers, than their being engaged in a common pursuit like this, assisting and encouraging each other. The times in which we lived were favourable to it; distant lands were by the discoveries of science daily brought nearer to one another; international prejudice and feelings balanced and neutralised each other; and the capacity for evil of a man was every day more circumscribed, while the means of his doing good were every day enlarged." And this great step in the onward career of humanity, the right reverend Prelate might have added, has been made in consequence of the peace acquired for us at Waterloo, and could not have been made otherwise. Had the wars of the French Empire continued until the present day, these wonderful discoveries and applications of science would not have occurred, and we should still have been in the infancy of our civilisation, instead of the more vigorous youthfulness at which it has now arrived.

The great moral basis of the Exhibition was noticed by the American Minister. "He was not over sanguine as to results, but he was much mistaken if it would not prove that the world was more than ever disposed to recognize the dignity of labour." The dignity of labour was long a phrase that men did not understand. Labour was neither considered dignified nor beautiful, nor one of the most sacred of all human duties. To serve God by our honest labour, was considered no part of true religion. The world is growing somewhat wiser in this respect, and manifests a disposition to honour every earnest labourer who does his work like a man, and preserves intact the precious gift of an independent spirit. It is most undoubtedly the tendency of the proposed Exhibition to increase this feeling, and to show to all men that the honest labourer is at the same time his own best friend and the best benefactor of his species.

We trust that the display of 1851 will prove but the first of a long series; that the brilliant example set by Great Britain will be



imitated in due time in all the capitals of Europe and of America; and that such practical "Peace Conventions" will operate largely to the growth and permanence of mutual good-will among all the nations of the earth.

RETURN OF LORD GOUGH.

THE gallant hero of Gwalior and Chillianwallah, accompanied by Lady Gough and suite, arrived at Southampton on Sunday last, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship *Indus*, from Alexandria. The arrival of the ship having become generally known some time before she got into dock, a very large number of spectators assembled to give the noble and gallant Lord a welcome; and when the steamer arrived alongside the platform, his Lordship was very loudly cheered by the populace, an ovation which was courteously acknowledged by the gallant veteran from the paddle-box. On landing, his Lordship proceeded to his hotel, and subsequently attended divine service in one of the churches.

The gallant Major Edwardes was a passenger by the same ship, and was also very warmly received by the spectators. On the following morning an address was presented to the noble Lord from the naval and military residents and other inhabitants of Southampton, to which his Lordship returned a courteous reply.

The noble Lord arrived in town at five o'clock on Monday afternoon. The directors of the railway placed a special train at his Lordship's disposal, but the noble Lord preferred travelling by the ordinary train. A considerable number of persons had assembled at the station; and when the train drew up alongside the platform, and his Lordship was discovered seated in one of the carriages with Lady Gough, the people gave the gallant General a right hearty cheer of welcome, which his Lordship very courteously acknowledged. The gallant Major Edwardes arrived in town by the same train. Lord Gough, before leaving the station, shook hands very heartily with the Major, and then, entering a carriage which was in attendance, drove off to his son's residence, No. 24, Upper Brook-street. Lord Gough is looking remarkably well, and, with the exception that his hair and whiskers have become quite white, he looks little the worse for the thirteen years' hard service he has undergone in the East. Lady Gough is also looking very well. Major Edwardes, by his own request, has acted as principal aide-de-camp to Lord Gough throughout the journey from the Punjab. It is a mistake to suppose that the gallant Major is the bearer of the celebrated diamond, won by his valour, and presented by Lord Dalhousie to the Queen. This jewel is still in India. Major Edwardes is staying with his family at No. 37, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

The Honourable Directors of the East India Company have invited Lord Gough to a grand banquet at the London Tavern, at which all the Cabinet Ministers and a distinguished circle of guests will be present. The 23rd of March is the day fixed for this entertainment.

The United Service Club have announced their intention of entertaining the noble and gallant Lord upon an early day, and the list of guests is already more than full.

The Goldsmiths' Company intend to confer the freedom of their ancient guild upon his Lordship; and a magnificent entertainment will be given to the gallant veteran at their hall, on the occasion of its presentation.

A great many members of the nobility and gentry have made complimentary calls on Lord Gough, and entered their names in his Lordship's visiting-book.

In announcing the arrival of Lord Gough in London on Wednesday, it was stated in the daily newspapers that he was attended by Major Edwardes, the latter being accompanied by his wife and two children. This was a great mistake. Major Edwardes is not married. The lady in question was Lady Edwardes, aunt of the gallant Major, who had gone to Southampton to meet him; and the children were the daughters of a brother officer, Mr. John Lawrence, of the Lahore Board of Administration, by whom they had been placed under Major Edwardes' charge to bring to England.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ORDNANCE ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1850-51.—The total sum which will be required to defray the expenses which will be incurred in the Ordnance Department, and come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st of March, 1851, is estimated at £2,632,601, being a reduction, as compared with the estimates of last year, of £198,184. The following are the items of increase as compared with the preceding year:—Pay allowances, &c., £400; Ordnance Office, £1080; scientific branches, £3945. The following are the items of decrease:—Commissariat and barrack supplies, £27,813; establishments at home, £11,847; wages, £12,327; ordnance stores, for land and sea services, £111,747; works, buildings, and repairs, £46,472; total, £209,946. The total strength of the service is proposed to be 14,569 men. The total charge for the non-effective service included in the above is £171,659.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.—It appears that the system of bullying and punishing one another has again been revived amongst the cadets of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. The system seems to have been to administer an oath to the parties, binding them not to tell who inflicted the punishment. One young gentleman, however, who had been pretty severely handled, recently ran away; and, although he adhered to his oath, and did not tell who the parties were that punished him, he still showed his lacerated back in confirmation of the treatment he had received. His friends very properly waited upon the authorities at the Ordnance-office, when a committee, or court of officers, was assembled to investigate the affair, the result of which has been the dismissal of three of the young men from the academy on Saturday last, and the confinement in close arrest of six others. Two out of three of the cadets who have been dismissed are the orphan sons of old officers.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES FOR 1850-51.—The sum which will be required to meet the expenses which may be incurred in the naval department in the year 1850-51, is estimated at £5,849,423. The vote for the financial year of 1849-50 amounted to £6,273,428; consequently, the gross decrease in the vote next required will be £528,664. From this, however, there is to be deducted several items of increase, amounting in the whole to £104,659; thereby making the net decrease £424,005. The items of increase, as compared with the sums voted last year, are—Miscellaneous services, including bounty money for pirates, £98,930; and civil pensions and allowances, £5729. The following are the items of decrease:—Wages to seamen and marines, £32,481; victuals for ditto, £17,463; Admiralty Office, £1114; scientific branch, £15,832; her Majesty's establishments at home, £1461; ditto abroad, £1160; wages to artificers at home, £74,792; ditto abroad, £3759; naval stores, &c., for the building and repair of ships, &c., £290,270; new works, improvements, and repairs in the yards, &c., £67,095; medicines, £475; half-pay to officers in the Navy and Royal Marines, £1046; military pensions and allowances, £10,216; army and ordnance department (conveyance of troops), £11,500. It is proposed that the service afloat shall consist of 26,000 seamen, to be employed in her Majesty's fleet; 888 men for the packet service; 2000 boys, and 5700 Royal Marines, to be employed in the fleet. The service on shore is to consist of 5300 Royal Marines.

SAD CATASTROPHE.—A very melancholy accident occurred on the 7th ult., off the Greek coast, by which twelve lives were lost. Lieut. Michael Breen, a young man who had but recently received his lieutenancy, and at the same time an appointment to the *Ganges*, 84, Captain Smith, had been sent with the pinnace, containing nineteen hands, from the Bay of Salamis to the Piræus, for water. Having accomplished his duty he set sail on his return, and when near the island of Lyso, the wind blowing strong, the pinnace was capsized. By this accident six men were drowned. The lieutenant, with the remainder of the crew, struck manfully out, and succeeded in reaching Pigeon Island; but here, owing to the intense cold, he, with more, were frozen to death before assistance was sent. The names of those who are known to have perished, and those who are reported missing, but about whose fate there is no doubt, are as follows:—Michael Breen, lieutenant (1849) in command, buried on the island of Lyso; Peter Maxwell, able seaman, ditto; William Thomas, able seaman, ditto; Henry Morney, able seaman, ditto; Richard White, ordinary seaman, ditto; William Morgan, captain of maintop, supposed to be drowned; Alfred Elwood, able seaman, ditto; John Brown, able seaman, ditto; Michael Lynch, ordinary seaman, ditto; Edward Vile, ordinary seaman, ditto; Henry Dunlis, ordinary seaman, ditto. One of the latter was found and buried at the island; but he could not be identified in consequence of his features being so much disfigured. The death of that promising young officer, Lieut. Breen, who is the son of Dr. Breen, M.D., of Dublin, and has a brother assistant-surgeon of the *Ganges*, is most sincerely deplored. He was a fine, high-spirited, and devoted officer, and set an example to his suffering companions of enduring fortitude, devoted courage, and generous self-denial, worthy of a better fate, and deserving to be recorded amongst the splendid deeds that have ever distinguished the naval officer. Lieut. Breen swam to the island, where his body was discovered, after the boat was upset. He was found dead under a bush, and without a coat; and it transpired from the lips of one of the surviving seamen that Lieut. Breen, deeming that the man's sufferings from the intense cold were greater than his own, actually took off his coat and nobly gave it to the perishing seaman. This generous act of self-devotion preserved the man's life at the sacrifice of his own; but the noble act will live as long in remembrance as the most gallant achievement in arms.

BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—MENAI STRAITS.—(From our own Correspondent.)—This magnificent structure is complete as regards one line of railway, and will be opened on Tuesday the 5th of March, by Mr. Robert Stephenson. Those who have visited the works during their progress, and witnessed the stupendous character of the detail, can alone form any conception of the general effect, which is most imposing. The terrific scales of the 5th of February, unprecedented in violence since the year 1839, when the Menai Bridge was severely damaged, caused no obvious vibration even in the Carnarvon Tube, which was then not in a position for resisting the wind, as it was temporarily resting on a loose pile of planks in each tower, at an elevation of upwards of 100 feet, and unconnected either with the neighbouring tubes or the masonry of the Tower. The tube presented a full broadside to the wind, which, impinging on the water below, ploughed it up in furrows of spray. It was impossible to pass over the top of the tubes during the gale, which, however, was free from all sensible oscillation even during the most violent blows struck by the hurricane: the greatest lateral deflection of the Anglesy Tube, which was determined by Mr. Edwin Clark, did not exceed three-eighths of an inch. A train containing 200 tons of coal will first pass through the tube, with two or three engines, but no testing that can be practically adapted can bear any proportion to the strength of this structure, of which some idea may be formed from the fact that a frigate completely equipped might be safely suspended from the centre of each span.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The topic almost wholly engrossing public attention at Paris, is the approaching election of members to fill the vacancies in the Legislative Chamber, caused by the flight of those accused of participation in the alleged conspiracy of June last. The Socialists are working tooth and nail to secure the return of their friends.

On Tuesday there were apprehensions of disturbances in consequence of a piece of over zeal on the part of the police. A considerable number of the friends of the victims of the revolutions of July, 1830, and February, 1848, on Monday deposited *immortelles*, or crowns of everlasting, at the foot of the Column of July, on the Place de la Bastille, where the victims are interred. During the night the whole of these tokens of grief and affection disappeared, and it was soon discovered that this had been effected by the police. On Tuesday, at an early hour, crowds began to assemble round the column, and in the course of the morning a procession of about 1200 persons arrived, carrying wreaths and crowns, to replace those which had been carried away. The procession was dispersed, and from time to time strong parties of *sergens de ville* cleared the Place de la Bastille. Ultimately the crowd separated of themselves, happily without any collision.

The clearing away of the crowns of *immortelles* has been disavowed both by the Government and the Prefect of Police, as will be seen by the following official paragraph, which appears in the *Moniteur* of Tuesday evening:—"This morning the crowns which had been deposited at the foot of the Column of July in the Place de la Bastille had disappeared; they had been carried away during the night without any order. The Prefect of the Police, when informed this morning of this fact, gave immediate orders that they should be carried back, and replaced where they had been, and a commissary of police, in his scarf, presided at that operation. An inquiry has been ordered for the purpose of ascertaining who the authors are of an act so unjustifiable, and severe justice will be done."

The same journal contains also the following official paragraph:—"An *officier de paix* has caused the crowns which were deposited on the 24th of February round the Column of July to be carried off during the night. The Prefect of Police, after having taken the orders of the Minister of the Interior, has dismissed an agent who had forgotten his duties and disobeyed his instructions. The crowns have been restored in the course of the day by the authorities."

The Minister of Finance has declared to the Budget Committee that he will be able to provide for the public service without the assistance of a loan. The deficiency in the revenue—about twenty millions of francs—is to be made up by an increase in the postage tax of five centimes.

The President of the Republic has given orders for a further discharge of prisoners confined for taking part in the June insurrection.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular, addressed to the various prefects, recommending the establishment of banks of honour, to be supported by voluntary contributions, for the purpose of lending money to needy individuals, relying upon their probity for its return. The loan is not to exceed 200f.

The severity exhibited towards the press is not relaxed. M. Snquet, responsible editor of the *Temps*, was on Monday condemned by default to three years' imprisonment and 6000f. fine, for an article in that journal containing attacks against the Government. The Procureur de la République has ordered the seizure of a pamphlet by Ledru Rollin, entitled the "Vingt-quatre Février," as containing—1, excitement to hatred and contempt against the Government of the Republic; 2, exciting citizens one against the other; and 3, insults against the person of the President of the Republic. The Procureur has also ordered proceedings to be commenced against such printers of placards relative to electoral meetings as have acted contrary to the laws on that subject, and directed that all such placards shall be torn down.

Troops are to be ordered immediately towards the Swiss frontier, in consequence of the menacing appearance of matters there.

On Sunday last, the 24th of February, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic was celebrated in the churches of Paris by the performance of the service for the dead. The day passed over quietly, not only in Paris, but throughout the country generally. The Parisians, as the weather was very fine, promenade the city in groups of merry holiday-makers.

ITALIAN STATES.

AUSTRIAN PROVINCES.—The ports of Venice, Pola, and Lissa are declared ports of war, and no foreign vessel of war can cast anchor in them. The port and roadstead of Trieste, from the Valley of Muggia to Punta Grossa, remain open to the war-vessels of foreign powers.

ROME.—The latest accounts represent the Pope's arrival as problematical as ever, owing, it is said, to the menacing attitude of the lower classes during the Carnival, and the assassinations which then took place.

Fortunato Gatti, who assassinated the French soldier belonging to the 53d Regiment, was shot on the 17th ult., on the Piazza del Popolo. He made a confession of his crime, and died expressing sorrow for his guilt. 10,000 individuals attended his execution.

Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers has informed his officers that some Austrian regiments will shortly enter Rome.

CENTRAL GERMANY.

Great preparations are being made at Erfurt for the assembling there of the new German Parliament. The Church of St. Augustine, which is to be the House of Assembly, has undergone quite a transformation for the purpose.

Adam Schneider, the man who malevolently fired at the Prince of Prussia, in Mayence, last summer, has been acquitted by the jury in Mayence, and was at once set at liberty by the presiding Judge.

The number of acquittals which have been registered in favour of persons indicted for treasonable offences, since trial by jury has been introduced, in Prussia, Wurtemberg, Nassau, Darmstadt, &c., has excited considerable surprise throughout Germany. The idea of acquittal of a charge of a political character appears to have been hitherto a thing scarcely comprehended by Germans.

In the event of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hanover, and Saxony promulgating a new constitution for Germany, in opposition to that of Prussia, the Parliament will, it is said, meet at Frankfurt.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The question of war or peace is not yet definitively settled, though, as far as regards Germany, it is pretty certain no hostile proceedings will be taken by any of the states. The chief obstacles lie between the Danes themselves and Denmark. The highly exasperated mood of the Schleswigers seems to render war probable—perhaps inevitable. The Danes, however, seem, notwithstanding their high-pitched demands, by no means so anxious as last year to renew the combat. Hence it is hoped that even when the ineffectual attempts at mediation are withdrawn, chances will still remain of an accommodation.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian parliament was prorogued on the 26th ult., by Royal Commission, his Majesty having been prevented from being present in person in consequence of his late accident. The President of the Council said, he could not help remarking that this prorogation was the first instance that had occurred where the session had arrived at a regular and peaceable conclusion.

SWITZERLAND.

The report of hostile manifestations against Switzerland is not entirely untrue; but although some French troops have marched towards the frontier, and the armaments of the northern powers may have produced some disquietude, no serious results are apprehended.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers have arrived, bringing dates of the 29th December inclusive. The *Neptune* still lay in Table Bay waiting orders. All was peaceable, and the colonists were looking with a ray of hope that the convicts would be ordered to another destination, which was founded upon the fact that some English journals had been received, containing rumours that Lord Grey's obnoxious decree had been revoked. This was viewed as a foreshadowing of good things to come, and the dissatisfied and the dejected were beginning to anticipate a realization of their fondest wishes. The Anti-Convict Associations were, however, determined not to relax their exertions until the object they had at heart should be crowned with success.

WATER SUPPLY TO THE METROPOLIS.—MEETING OF THE OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN THE VALLEY OF THE COLNE.—A very numerous meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the White Horse Hotel, Uxbridge, convened for the purpose of affording the landowners and millowners on the Colne and its banks an opportunity of determining upon the steps they should take to oppose the Watford Spring-Water Company's scheme now before Parliament. The meeting excited considerable interest, and a large number of the most influential persons in the district attended; the Right Hon. the Earl of Verulam was unanimously voted to the chair. His Lordship addressed the meeting at some length in condemnation of the Watford scheme, which he contended was opposed to the interests of all who had property in the district. The company proposed to take away the water which drove their mills and supplied their land, without offering the slightest compensation for the injury inflicted. They had as much right to do so as they had to take the oats or other produce off his estate. It was a most impudent scheme. The company seemed to treat the inhabitants on the land round the Colne and its tributaries as utterly uninterested in the question, while their scheme, if carried out, would deprive them of water, and render the country hardly habitable. He would strenuously oppose that scheme, as injurious to that part of the country. Mr. Dickenson said that, in opposing the project of 1840, he had very fully stated his views on this subject, and it was not necessary that he should now go at any length into it. It was a revival of the old project, except that the well was proposed to be at Watford, instead of Bushey. Fourteen years' experience had proved to him that although the greater part of the rain did not go down to the springs, yet those springs materially affected the body of the water in the Colne, and if the supply of water was diverted, a considerable loss of water-power must occur. When the Grand Junction Canal Company wished to sink a well at the head of the Balbone River, Mr. Cubitt was appointed to try experiments as to the probable effect of such a step. A well was sunk, and pumps worked by an engine were kept going incessantly for ten days and nights. The effect was to dry up the source of the river, and to leave its bed dry for 350 yards. A second experiment of ten days and nights' pumping dried up the river for 350 yards more. In fact, a circle of 1200 yards was left as dry as a board. He thought this conclusive that the Watford well, with eight millions of gallons taken from it daily, would exercise a similarly injurious effect, but in a much more extended degree; and knowing the vast amount of property concerned, he felt bound to oppose the measure.—Mr. Clutterbuck corroborated the statement of Mr. Dickenson.—Mr. Tower moved, and Mr. Williams seconded, a resolution deprecating of the Watford scheme, which was agreed to; and a committee was appointed to oppose the bill.—Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

LIEUTENANT GRAHAM AND MR. ELLIOTT.

LORD BROUGHAM said, that circumstances had come to his knowledge since he had last mentioned the subject of the differences between Commander Pitman and Messrs. Graham and Elliott, which had induced him to alter his opinion with regard to Commander Pitman. He had before spoken upon the highest authority. He could only account for the discrepancies in the statements he had received in favour of and against Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Elliott, by supposing that they applied to different periods. He had heard from an admiral a high account of their conduct, and from other authorities a totally different account. He was of opinion that Mr. Pitman did not deserve the opprobrium heaped upon him. He had received many strong testimonies in his favour. He believed that if Commander Pitman had applied for a postponement of his trial, that, from the evidence which he had seen, and which there was not time to produce before the court-martial, he would have been acquitted.

The Earl of Minto would be sorry to say anything which should add to the pain which Messrs. Graham and Elliott must feel, while suffering under a very severe and well-merited punishment; but he must say, that the officers serving on board that ship were of opinion that it was to be regretted Mr. Pitman had not called exculpatory evidence. It was to be regretted that the noble and learned Lord had drawn the attention of their Lordships to the subject. He must say that the bringing of the proceedings of courts-martial before Parliament had a serious tendency to weaken their influence in the navy.

LORD BROUGHAM could not accept the reprimand of his noble friend, neither could he admit that he had fallen into error. He thought these subjects ought to be brought forward, and his noble friend would hear more of them if he lived longer.

The Earl of Minto had regretted that these matters should be brought forward unnecessarily. His noble and learned friend could easily have learnt from the heads of the Admiralty what the real facts of the case were.

ECCLIESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The House having gone into committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, the first eleven clauses were agreed to.

Earl Powers opposed the 12th clause, consolidating the episcopal and common fund, on the ground that it would render nugatory the promise solemnly given that the surplus income of the episcopal fund should be expended in augmenting the number of bishoprics. The noble Lord then proposed an amendment re-asserting the promise contained in the preamble of the act for erecting the Bishopric of Manchester.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE admitted that a promise of additional bishoprics had been given, nor did he see any reason why that promise should not be fulfilled, but the strongest obstacle to the creation of new sees was the desire of some persons to keep the two funds separate. If they were amalgamated, the united surplus could be applied in the way which seemed most conducive to the interests of the Church, either in increasing the number of bishoprics, or in augmenting small livings.

After considerable discussion, in which the Bishop of LONDON, LORD STANLEY, and the Earl of HARROWBY took part for the amendment, and the LORD CHANCELLOR and EARL GREY against it, the Committee divided, when the numbers were—

For the Amendment	..	..	..	..	..	31
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	26
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	—5

The Bishop of SALISBURY opposed clause 15, and proposed an amendment, the object of which was to provide that the income should not, in the case of the Deanery of York, exceed £2000, nor, in the case of any of the Deaneries of Chichester, Exeter, Hereford, Lichfield, Salisbury, or Wells, exceed £1500, nor should in any case exceed the average annual income of the lands, tithes, and hereditaments heretofore annexed to the deanery, and which, by the provisions of the act 6 and 7 William 4, have or may become vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE opposed the amendment, which was carried by a majority of 2. The numbers being—for the amendment, 21; against it, 19.

The Bishop of OXFORD moved the insertion of three clauses: the first empowering the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to commute for any prebend annexed to a dignity or office; the second providing that commuted lands, &c. should be subject to similar uses as the lands vested under former acts; and the third providing that certain benefices annexed to the sees of Bristol, Oxford, and Peterborough, held not *in commendam*, but under act of Parliament, and therefore not liable to the operation of the act which severed such benefices, should be separated from these dioceses.

These clauses were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be reported to the House.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for Canterbury, in the room of Lord Albert Denison, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

THE COINAGE.

In reply to a question, MR. SHEIL stated that the issue of the new florin coin had been stopped in consequence of objections taken to the omission of certain words usually adopted. He was himself inadvertently the cause of the omission, though he frankly admitted that it would have been more judicious to have followed the established precedent.

THE BUDGET.

LORD J. RUSSELL gave notice that, on Monday next, votes for the navy would be proposed; and, on Monday week, votes for the army; and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make his general financial statement (the Budget) on the 15th of March.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (IRELAND) BILL.—EXTRAORDINARY OPPOSITION.

SIR W. SOMERVILLE moved the committee on the Parliamentary Voters, &c. (Ireland) Bill.

MR. DISRAELI urged on the Government the propriety of postponing the commitment of this bill. It had only been read a second time on Friday last; was a bill of the greatest importance to Ireland, and to the country at large; its details required the deepest consideration; the Irish assizes were just commencing, and many Irish members were either then absent or were about to leave for Ireland that night. On these grounds he pressed the Government to postpone the committee on the bill until after the Irish assizes.

MR. HERRIES, LORD CASTLEREAGH, LORD C. HAMILTON, MR. NAPIER, and other hon. members also recommended a postponement.

SIR W. SOMERVILLE refused to comply with the request.

LORD J. MANNERS then moved that the bill be committed that day three weeks, and the House divided:—

For going into committee	..	..	..	..	..	181
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	115
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	—66

On the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, MR. DISRAELI said he could not allow a bill of such importance to be hurried through the House in the manner proposed. The hon. member opposed the motion.

LORD J. RUSSELL said he was afraid Mr. Disraeli had been told elsewhere that it was his duty to obstruct the bill, and, having been taught that lesson, he (Lord J. Russell), concluded that it was the hon. member's intention to obey his instructions. However, he should feel it to be his duty to persist in going into committee. The bill was introduced in 1848, and again in 1849, and therefore its principles and provisions were well known to hon. members.

MR. GOULBURN disclaimed all intention to obstruct the Government, though he had voted with the minority on the previous division.

LORD CASTLEREAGH, seeing the general opinion of the House, would not further oppose the going into committee.

The House divided on the question that the Speaker leave the chair:—

For	..	..	..	..	..	193
Against	..	..	..	..	..	93
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	—100

The House having gone into committee,

MR. DISRAELI condemned, as unconstitutional and uncourtly the taunt uttered by the Minister, that he (Mr. Disraeli) and his friends had received instructions elsewhere to obstruct. The noble Lord could not say that he (Mr. Disraeli) and his friends had received instructions how to conduct themselves in that House from seditious clubs out of the House. Factions proceedings! Such a charge was extraordinary, coming from that identical noble Lord who once moved the factions amendment of the Appropriation Clause, and who, having succeeded in carrying it and getting into office, had neither the courage nor the conscience to redeem his pledge. The motion before the committee was one of immense importance to the country, and should not be shelved through the House precipitately; and he (Mr. Disraeli) would not be deterred by the noble Lord's taunts from doing his duty. The hon. member moved that the chairman report progress.

The committee divided:—

For reporting progress	..	..	..	..	..	81
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	191
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	—110

MR. FORBES moved that the Chairman leave the chair.

MR. HENLEY, MR. W. MILES, LORD C. HAMILTON, and MR. NEWDEGATE insisted on the propriety of having more than from Friday to Monday to consider the many details of so important a bill.

MR. M. J. O'CONNELL charged gentlemen opposite with having made a compact that day to oppose the bill.

MR. B. OSBORNE designated Mr. Disraeli the leader of an organised hypocrisy with regard to this measure; and MR. BAIGER charged gentlemen opposite with not only having made a compact to obstruct the bill, but one to dine at an early hour, in order to weary out the House.

LORD J. MANNERS announced his determination to persevere in refusing to be forced into a premature discussion on so vital a bill merely to convenience the Government by allowing them to substitute it for the Australian Government Bill, which originally stood fixed for debate that evening.

The committee divided:—

For the chairman leaving the chair	..	..	..	..	..	70
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	146
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	—76

MR. GROGAN moved that the Chairman report progress.

Mr. NAPIER suggested, that such portions of the bill as the House generally were agreed on might be allowed to pass through committee, reserving other parts for further consideration.

Lord J. RUSSELL could not consent to postpone the clauses relative to the franchise, if that was what was meant by the suggestion. He could not agree to the registration clauses taken from Lord Stanley's bill, without the clauses defining the franchise.

After a lengthened discussion, the committee divided—

For reporting progress	53
Against it	155
Majority	—92

Mr. ADDERLEY moved that the Chairman leave the chair.

After another long discussion,

Mr. DISRAELI remarked, that the question was, had the Government acted with candour and ingenuousness in respect to this bill. He maintained that they had not. It was described in the Speech from the Throne as a new measure, and therefore the argument that it was an old bill was completely confuted. He (Mr. Disraeli) and his friends were resolved to oppose the precipitate passing of the bill, contrary to all usual notice and form observed in Parliament; and they felt satisfied that all men of common sense and men of business—not, of course, trading agitators—would be convinced that they had acted with good temper and discretion.

Lord J. RUSSELL could not help suspecting that an aversion, amounting almost to antipathy, to any extension of the franchise in Ireland was at the bottom of the opposition to the bill. He saw clearly hon. gentlemen might delay the bill for a time, but he believed that would be their only consolation, for he felt satisfied the House would extend the franchise in Ireland, and he hoped a measure to carry such extension into operation would ultimately be carried.

The committee divided—

For the chairman leaving the chair	70
Against it	184
Majority	—114

Capt. TAYLOR moved that the chairman report progress.

For the motion	70
Against it	185
Majority	—115

Sir J. WALSH moved that the chairman leave the chair, and the committee divided—

For the motion	75
Against it	194
Majority	—119

Lord J. RUSSELL, after this division, announced that, as it was then so late (half-past eleven), there was no chance of making any progress.

The CHAIRMAN then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday.

The Elections (Ireland) Bill was also postponed to Friday.

The Commons Inclosure Bill passed through committee.

Admiral Dundas obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to improve the said hospital; and also to enlarge and improve the Billingsgate Dock and widen Billingsgate-street in Greenwich, and for other purposes.

Mr. COXNEWALL LEWIS obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate the office of metropolitan public carriages with the office of commissioners of police of the metropolis.—Adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND).

A petition presented by Lord BEAUMONT gave rise to a conversation on the subject of the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Act, in which the operation of the act was described by the Earl of GLENALLOCH and the Earl of MOUNTCASHEL as most destructive. It was defended by Lord CAMPBELL, the LORD CHANCELLOR, and other noble Lords.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

On the motion of Lord MONTEAGLE, it was resolved that, before the second reading of any railway bill this session, a balance sheet of the last year, and any scheme for dividends, should be previously laid on the table of the House.

ABUSES IN EMIGRANT SHIPS.

The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL moved for the testimonials on which Mr. Thomas Hammond had been appointed surgeon to the emigrant ship *Una*, with minutes of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on those testimonials. His object was to show that very improper characters were appointed surgeons to emigrant vessels, and that, in consequence, great abuses occurred on board.

Earl GREY had no objection to the motion, which was agreed to.

Earl NELSON laid on the table a bill to regulate the appointment of chaplains on foreign stations, which was read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

GREECE.

Lord PALMERSTON stated (in reply to a question put by Mr. Anstey) that no blockade had been established in Greece; that all that had been done was the prevention of Greek vessels from leaving the ports, and the detention of Greek vessels as security.

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR'S LAND SCHEME.

A report from the Committee on Public Petitions was presented to the House, stating that a petition, presented by Mr. Henley, against the promoters of the National Land Company Scheme, had been taken from the table of the House by Mr. Feergus O'Connor, and retained by him for eleven days.

Mr. O'CONNOR excused his conduct on the ground of ignorance of the practice of the House. The petition in question contained gross abuse of him, and he had taken it from the table of the House, sent it to his office, and had it published in his newspaper. He had returned the petition to the clerk when asked for, and he did not think he was doing anything very wrong when he took it. The hon. member finished his excuse by asking pardon for his violation of the practice of the House.

Mr. HENLEY said the petition had come to him from parties resident in his own country, and was directed, as he conceived, against the scheme itself of the Land Company.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR.—Ay, but I'm the schemer. (Laughter.)

Mr. HENLEY.—I do not think the petition was directed against the hon. member personally; though afterwards I wished I had given him notice, and explained this to him the same evening. (Hear, hear.)

The matter was permitted to drop here.

SOLICITORS' CERTIFICATES DUTY.

Lord R. GROSVENOR moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Attorneys' and Solicitors' Annual Certificate Duty. The noble Lord advocated his measure, on the ground that the tax he sought to repeal was one on the administration of justice.

Mr. HATTEY objected to a discussion on a tax until after the general financial statement had been made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was fixed for the 15th of March. The hon. member moved, as an amendment, that the debate be adjourned to the 22nd of March.

Sir F. THESIGER recommended the noble Lord to agree to the proposed adjournment.

After a few remarks from Mr. COCKBURN,

Lord R. GROSVENOR acquiesced, and the debate was adjourned to the 22nd of March.

SECULAR EDUCATION.

Mr. W. J. FOX moved for leave to bring in a Bill to promote the secular Education of the people in England and Wales. The hon. member said that the advantages of education had been so impressed on the community, that the promotion of education was now a matter of zeal rather than indifference. Magnificent efforts had been made by the Established Church. The Dissenters had well proved themselves the friends of education. The Privy Council, with unquestionable honesty of purpose, had endeavoured to combine the efforts of all parties; but, as all parties were unfortunately in collision, comparatively little had been done. Owing to the deficiency of education given, it had not hitherto operated as a barrier to crime; but he believed that the religious education afforded had failed as a preventive to crime, because it was not combined with secular education. It was not his intention to restrict religious instruction in the slightest degree, but to unite it with such secular education as would tend to rivet it in the minds and hearts of the pupils. Having referred to a variety of documents to prove the deficiency of education throughout the country, the hon. member explained the main provisions of his bill. He proposed not to supersede any existing education, but to render available all local exertions in connexion with a central superintendence. He proposed that the deficiencies in the means of education in parishes should be answered by her Majesty's inspectors. He would have them take into consideration every existing machinery—the National schools, the British and Foreign, &c., the public and private schools, and report upon the state of education in each locality. The amount of deficiency thus ascertained, the localities should be called on to elect educational committees to supply the deficiencies, and should have the power to levy rates on the inhabitants for supplying the educational wants. He proposed that secular education should be the peculiar province of the commissioners. In case the schools in the locality should be insufficient, he proposed that new schools should be established, and these should be properly free schools, to which all persons should have the right to send their children between seven and thirteen years of age, without charge and subject to no religious peculiarities; and that parents should have also the right to have their children instructed in religion where and by whom they might please. He proposed that the teachers should be made as independent as possible, and be selected principally for their qualities for understanding the tempers of children, and for their practice in teaching, rather than for any systematic training. He proposed that, in case any locality should neglect to provide for its educational deficiency, the Committee of Privy Council should have the power to compel them to do so, and not allow any such community to be a blot on the country. The hon. member would not undertake to estimate the cost of his scheme.

Mr. SLANEY supported the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL hoped that the House would not refuse permission to bring in the bill. No one could doubt the importance of the subject; no one could say that the state of education in England was such that no future measures were required; no one could deny that good men had much to deplore in the existing state of education, and in the contests to which it had given rise, and in the absence of education for the great masses of the people. If that were so, the only question for the House then to consider was, whether the hon. member had approached the subject in a proper spirit, and if his object was to provide

better education for all classes and sects without distinction. He (Lord J. Russell) thought the hon. member had approached the subject in a proper spirit, and had evinced a disposition to provide better education for the people; and, therefore, without giving any opinion as to the details or merits of the proposed measure, he readily gave his assent to the bringing in of the bill.

Sir R. INGLIS could not admit either the principles on which the bill rested, or the objects which it sought to attain. It only proposed to give to the people a secular education, leaving religious opinion unprovided for, because leaving the religious education of children to the care of ignorant parents was tantamount to no provision whatever. Although he would not oppose the introduction of the bill, he hoped a measure based on such principles would never pass into a law.

Mr. M. MILES, Mr. HUME, and Mr. B. OSBORNE expressed their warm approval of the bill.

Mr. Napier, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. W. Miles, Mr. Lawe, and Mr. Newdegate expressed their objection to the non-religious principle of the bill.

Mr. COCKBURN supported it.

Leave was then given to bring in a bill; and the hon. member gave notice that he would not move the second reading until after Easter.

COUNTY COURTS.

Mr. FITZROY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the Jurisdiction of the County Courts to £50. The hon. member said that the public approval of the County Courts had been sufficiently demonstrated by the number of actions brought and determined in them; and that an extension of the jurisdiction to £50 would cheapen justice, and be a great advantage to the public. In the bill he had prepared he had provided for an appeal from the decision of the judge.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL would not oppose the introduction of the bill, but he could not conceal his great objection to the measure. £20 was the limit assigned to County Courts upon strong reasons; the experiment had been successful, and should not be hazarded by any rash attempt to extend the jurisdiction. If the sum adjudicated were large, there should be an appeal; if an appeal, then the way would be opened for costs and litigation—the wealthy debtor would be able to harass the sutor, and, in short, the public confidence in these courts would be shaken.

After a short discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill.

DUTY ON BRICKS.

Mr. HUME moved a resolution to the effect that the House, taking into consideration the condition of the cottages of the labourers of the kingdom, and the want of adequate accommodation for their families, is of opinion that a drawback should in future be allowed on the brick and timber employed in the construction of cottages. He desired, by his motion, to extract an expression of opinion from the House that the duty on bricks and timber should be removed.

Mr. LABOUCHERE deprecated discussion on the taxes on bricks and timber before the Chancellor of the Exchequer had laid the views of the Government on the general finances of the country before the House. He opposed the motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. RICHARDSON obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of Railway Traffic.

Lord EMLYN obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws relative to Highways, South Wales.

Mr. LACY moved for leave to bring in a Bill for promoting Extramural Interments, the object of which was to enable railway companies to establish cemeteries, under the control of the Railway Commissioners. He thought these cemeteries would be good commercial speculations.

Sir G. GREY opposed the introduction of the bill.

Lord ASHLEY said the report of the Board of Health would be in the hands of members immediately, and, pending the appearance of that report, he objected to the introduction of a bill on the subject of interments.

The motion was withdrawn.

The Commons Inclosure Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at noon.

MARRIAGES BILL.

The second reading of the Marriages Bill was moved by Mr. J. S. WORTLEY. The hon. and learned member stated that the bill was, in some respects, different from that introduced last year. In last year's bill he had proposed, not only to allow marriages with a deceased wife's sister, but also to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's niece; but, in consequence of the opposition threatened, and considering that there were not many of the latter marriages, he thought it better to withdraw that portion of the bill relative to the niece, and to leave clergymen free to solemnise such marriages or not. The measure he now submitted to the House was thus simply a measure of relief, and would operate as no compulsion on the clergymen of the Established Church. He did not seek by this bill to alter any ancient law, for he contended that before 1835 these marriages were legal. Nor did he think that any valid national or moral objection could be urged against the measure he proposed.

Sir F. THESIGER, convinced that the bill would, if passed into law, lead to great inconvenience and even to much mischief, felt constrained to oppose it, and to move, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.

Colonel THOMPSON and Mr. HEADLAM supported the bill.

Mr. PAGE WOOD thought that the House should hesitate before they attempted to alter a law on which the affections and homes of England were based. It was no reason for legalising such prohibited marriages to adduce the practice of other nations. His opinion was, that the effect of such a legalisation would be to lower the tone of morals in this kingdom. The opinion of the great body of the women of England, expressed in their memorial to the Queen, was decidedly against these prohibited marriages, and should have the utmost weight with the House.

The debate was then adjourned.

Some returns were ordered, and the House adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Lord MONTEAGLE presented a petition signed by several of the influential inhabitants of the colony of Port Phillip, complaining of the restrictions of the franchise, and praying for its extension. He wished to ask his noble friend if he was in possession of any despatches from the Australian colonies on the subject of the Australian Bill of last session.

Earl GREY said that he had received returns from the several governors, and from what he learned from the colonial newspapers, he believed that the plan had been very favourably received by the colonies, and he should before the bill came on for discussion be willing to lay that information on the table. The petitioners who had signed that petition were, he believed, persons of great respectability, and he believed that the grievance of which they complained was well-founded; but he believed it might be better dealt with by the colonial legislature than by the Parliament of this country, as minute local information was necessary to deal with the question, and he considered this furnished an additional argument in favour of the Government bill.

The report on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was brought up, and agreed to.

PARTY PROCESSIONS (IRELAND) BILL.

The Marquis of LANDOWNE moved the second reading of the Party Processions (Ireland) Bill. The bill did not differ from former bills, except in this case, that there was no period fixed for the expiration of the bill. The necessity for the enactment of such a bill was self-evident, and he would not detain their Lordships by making reference to recent occurrences.

Lord BROGHAM considered that it was a great advantage that the bill was permanent. He considered the right of procession as the least valuable of the rights of the subject, and he should not be sorry to see all processions prohibited, except funeral processions.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said the bill only prohibited armed processions, but did not prohibit processions generally, so that the Orangemen might assemble unarmed next year and march through Dolly's Brae. He thought that the papers which had been presented to the House on the subject of Dolly's Brae justified the introduction of this bill, although they might not justify the conduct that had been pursued by her Majesty's Government on that occasion, but on that point he would not now give any opinion.

After a few words from the Earl of St. GERMAN and Lord CAMPBELL, The Earl of RODEN was quite convinced that no measure with respect to those party processions could be too stringent. So far as Ireland was concerned, such a measure ought to be made to apply to every party. He trusted the Protestant party would see that they had now a fair measure of justice, and no reason to complain. He was certain they would be the first to give up those processions, which they had hitherto so much enjoyed and indulged in.

The bill was then read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE FACTORY ACT.

Lord ASHLEY gave notice that, on an early day, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Factory Act.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

Mr. EWART gave notice that, on an early day, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to Repeal the Punishment of Death.

GREENWICH PARK.

Viscount DUNCAN asked Mr. Hayter if any part of Greenwich Park is about to be encroached on to provide residences for the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, or for any other purpose?

Mr. HATTEY was very much obliged to his noble friend for putting this question, because he trusted the answer he had to give would allay any apprehension on the part of the inhabitants of Greenwich that there was any design or intention on the part of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, or of Greenwich Hospital, to interfere with Greenwich Park property. The circumstances were these:—The Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital had of late been carrying out certain improvements by which they believed that the beauty of the hospital and the comforts of its inmates would be very considerably increased. In the course of these improvements they designed to erect certain buildings on a portion of the property which belonged not to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, but to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital themselves. It was at first represented that this alteration would be no detriment to the locality, but the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, upon inquiry, having ascertained that such would be the case, determined not to interfere with the property, but to look to some other neighbourhood for making the improvement.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH said that he had given notice of a question to the Government relative to Western Australia, and, as it was a legal question, perhaps the Attorney-General would answer it. The question was this:—When the Government of Western Australia was first founded, an act was passed to form a Legislative Assembly, which the Royal prerogative could not do of itself. That act, after having been renewed several times, had expired on the 1st of August last. The power of legislation had therefore expired, and the persons in the Legislative Assembly had no longer those legal duties to perform. He wished to know whether this act had been allowed to expire intentionally or not; and, if it had been done intentionally, whether those persons had notice of it or not. Or, if it had been done unintentionally, he wished to know when any measure would be introduced to indemnify those parties? He also asked whether any provision had been made for the civil government of Western Australia, and, if so, by what authority?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he would simply confine himself to answering the legal part of the question. Unquestionably the act of the 10th of George 4, c. 22, expired at the end of last session; but, notwithstanding that expiry, there was now a legal Government existing in Western Australia, because that act gave authority to this Government, by an order in Council, to constitute a Government; and a Government having been legally constituted by that authority, it could continue, and did, in fact, now exist.

In reply to Mr. ADDERLEY, who wished to know what power the present Government had under that authority, and when that authority would expire,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL facetiously replied that, according to his recollection, the authority given was for the preservation of peace, order, and good government in the colony, and he believed it had always been held that taxing was part of the duty of a good Government. (Laughter.)

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. HUME moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the national representation, by extending the elective franchise, so that every man of full age, and not subject to any mental or legal disability, who shall have been the resident occupier of a house, or part of a house as a lodger, for twelve months, and shall have been duly rated to the poor of that parish for that time, shall be registered as an elector, and be entitled to vote for a representative in Parliament; also, by enacting that votes shall be taken by ballot; that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years; and that the proportion of representatives be made more consistent with the amount of population and property.

He said it was admitted on all sides that some amendment was needed, but the difficulty was to decide to what length the reform should extend. (Hear, hear.) He wanted to improve the constitution of that House, so as to bring it back to its original state. He wished to make no innovation; but his object was simply to restore the House and the government of the country to what it originally was, both in principle and operation. He was one who thought that every man who paid taxes ought to be represented. Then came the consideration how to obtain those changes from an unwilling power. He conceived he was obliged to lay down some rule, and draw some line of distinction. Our present acts of Parliament drew a line of distinction; they had been pointed to what should be the qualification to entitle a man to franchise. The constitution of Parliament had been, in his experience, what any and every Minister had chosen to call it; but, looking at the principle on which that House was constituted, he asked the House whether the present reformed Parliament was not established and the reform made a principle altogether at variance with the great principle on which his present motion was based, viz. that taxation and representation should be co-existent.

Sir J. WALMESLEY supported the motion.

Sir G. GREY opposed the motion, which he said, if carried, would introduce a change which would amount to a total subversion of the ancient constitution of England. They could then no longer expect to have a Government by King or Queen, Lords and Commons; for the democracy would override everything. Such a sweeping measure the honourable gentleman himself could not expect to carry in a brief space of time, and he (Sir G. Grey), therefore, deprecated its introduction, as it could but lead to discussion, which would only have the effect of retarding the progress of many of the valuable measures before the House.

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR supported the measure as an instalment of the reform which he considered requisite; but in doing so he would not give up the Charter.

Mr. P. WOOD was in favour of the motion, because he feared, unless some concession of the kind was made to the people, the principles of the Charter would become prevalent throughout the country.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL opposed the motion. He denied that it was the fundamental principle of the country that every one who paid taxes should have a vote. The principle of the constitution was, that the Sovereign should not have the power of imposing taxes without the consent of Parliament. He opposed the motion, also, because the hon. member's plan was not clear, definite, and tangible, and because of the inconvenience that would result from interposing the consideration of so important and extensive a measure at a time when the attention of the House was devoted to subjects of a wholly different character, such as the commercial policy of the country. He thought they had better let well alone, and not, by disturbing the present satisfactory state of things, put matters in the same deplorable state here that they were in on the Continent.

Mr. B. OSBORNE supported the motion.

The House then divided. The numbers were:—

For the motion	96
Against it	242
Majority	—146

The motion was accordingly lost.—Adjourned.

THE DWELLINGS OF LONDON.—A diagram appended to the Registrar-General's report, this week, represents the relative position of the districts of London, and shows, in a condensed form, the results derived from the data in previous tables. The inhabitants of the north side of the Thames are, it will be seen, at an average elevation of 51 feet above the high-water mark, and as respects density in the proportion of 52 to an acre, 8 to a house; the houses averaging in annual value £46. Their water is supplied chiefly from the Thames above Battersea, from the New River, and the Lea. The inhabitants of the south side of the Thames are, on an average, only 5 feet above Trinity high-water mark, and as regards density in the proportion of 14 to an acre, 6 to a house; the houses averaging £25 in annual value. The money expended on the relief of the poor by the inhabitants of the north side was 12d. in the £1; by those of the south side, 18d. in the £1 of house rent. The water is chiefly from the Thames below Battersea, and from the Ravensbourne. The general mortality did not differ much on the north and south sides of the river: it was 25.1 annually in 10,000 inhabitants of the north, 25.7 in 10,000 inhabitants of the south side of the Thames; the density is less in the Surrey districts of London, which have only this great advantage over their northern neighbours. The mortality from cholera was very different; it was 44 on the north, and 127 on the south side of the Thames, in 10,000 inhabitants. The value of houses decreases very regularly in the bands of districts proceeding eastward from Marylebone, Hanover-square, and St. Martin-in-the-Fields to Bethnal-green. Thus, the average annual value of houses was, in Hanover-square, £153; in St. James, £128; St. Giles, £60; Holborn, £52; Clerkenwell, £33; St. Luke, £28; Shoreditch, £20; Bethnal-green, £9.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

By the Overland Mail (received too late last week for illustration) we learn that Sir Charles Napier has recently issued an order regarding a drill parade at Lahore, which places the Bengal army in no very high estimation for its discipline. "If Sir Charles's reign," says the *Times* correspondent, "may be considered remarkable for anything, it is courts-martial on officers; there are comparatively few on privates. Whether the latter, as they ought, fear the grim old chief, and know there is no use trifling with him, and officers, whose peccadilloes were formerly noticed by a 'wig' from the Commander-in-Chief, only except in very grave cases, are now brought to trial, I know not; but the fact is as I mention it, there are many on officers and fewer than usual on privates. Both Sir Charles Napier and Sir G. Berkeley are stiffer disciplinarians, in the proper sense of the word, than have been in India for some years, and the several armies they command will in the end be all the better for their supervision." Annexed is the Order:—

"HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP, LAHORE, Dec. 15, 1849.

"At the late review of the troops on the plain of Meean Meer, the following egregious deficiencies were evident to all:—

- "1. That same commanders of regiments were unable to bring their regiments properly into the general line.
- "2. One commanding officer of a regiment attempted to wheel his whole regiment as he would a company.
- "3. Several officers commanding companies were seen disordering their companies, by attempting to dress them from the wrong flank.
- "4. When the line was ordered to be formed on the left column, some commanders deployed too soon, and ordered their lines (thus improperly formed) to 'double quick,' in order to regain their position. This was all bad; but it was worse to see the regiments, on receiving the word to 'double quick,' at once charge with loud shouts—no such order to charge having been given by any one, nor the word 'prepare to charge;' nor did anything occur to give a pretext for such a disgraceful scene, exhibiting both want of drill and want of discipline!

"5. Bad as this was, it was not the worst. When these regiments chose to 'charge,' the Commander-in-Chief, to his astonishment, beheld the men discharging their firelocks straight up in the air; and he saw some men of the rear rank actually firing off their muskets to the rear over their shoulders as their bearers (he will not call them soldiers) were running to the front! He feels assured that no such scene could have occurred in any other regiment in the army: if ever such again happens, he will expose the commanding officer of any regiment that so disgraces itself, in public orders, to the whole Indian army. In the course of his service he never before witnessed such a scene. No commander could go into action with a regiment capable of such conduct, without feeling certain that it would behave ill. The Commander-in-Chief will, therefore, hold commanding officers responsible (for they alone are to blame) that any soldier who shouts, or charges, or fires, without orders, be instantly seized, tried at once by a drum-head court-martial, and the sentence executed on the spot. Courts-martial which try such dangerous offenders will, the Commander-in-Chief has no doubt, uphold military discipline and military honour against



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SIR CHARLES NAPIER—FROM A RECENT SKETCH.

outrageous and criminal disorder. This order may be deemed severe—the Commander-in-Chief means it to be so, for he will not pass over without animadversion faults which, if tolerated, would, in the event of war, produce certain defeat to this army. The reviews which the Commander-in-Chief makes of the troops are not to be taken as so many ‘chips in porridge.’ They are made for the purpose of ascertaining what officers are fit to command battalions; and, there being no want of such in the Indian army, he will feel it to be his bounden duty to remove those who are not; and whenever he finds a regiment ‘fire,’ ‘shout,’ or ‘charge,’ without orders from its commander, he will, after this warning, remove the latter from his command.

“The Sepoy is both a brave and an obedient soldier; and whenever he behaves ill, it is in a great measure the fault of his commanding officer.

“The drill and discipline of all armies rest mainly with the commanders of regiments and of companies. They are in immediate contact with the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers; and to them general officers must look for that perfect obedience, without which any army is an armed mob, dangerous to its friends, and contemptible to its enemies.

“The Commander-in-Chief does not hereby call on commanding officers to torment those under their orders by long and harassing drilling; but he does call upon them to instruct their officers, and to instruct themselves, and also their supernumerary ranks, that they are to seize any man in their front who dares to shout, or talk, or fire, or run, without orders. General officers commanding divisions and brigades in this army are called upon to see that commanders of regiments do their duty on those points.

“The Commander-in-Chief does not apply this order to all commanders; he well knows that there are abundant first-rate soldiers and first-rate regiments in the Indian army, but he applies it to those whose regiments are in bad order.

“C. J. NAPIER, General, Commander-in-Chief.”

The *Mofussilite* has the following trenchant remarks on the Meean Meer review:—

“The morning was cruelly cold when the troops were reviewed on the plain of Meean Meer, and we did not see the ‘sham fight.’ We contented ourselves with fancying it, from the picture in ‘Hood’s Comic Annual,’ where the beholder is treated to large clouds of dust, a horse’s tail, a lance, and a feather. But we heard it described by some as ‘a precious mess,’ by others as ‘a regular Chillian-wallah,’ only with this difference (as we suggested at the time) that ‘no guns were taken, none lost, no one killed, no running away, and no charging home.’

We did not see the necessity of making public this ‘disappointment’ which had caused the Chief so much annoyance, and induced the Adjutant-General to treat ‘in most shameful wise—several people’s limbs and eyes.’ Sir Charles, however, has described the whole scene with his own pen, and admirably has he done it. It is impossible not to see that he laughed heartily, even in his anger, when he penned the fifth paragraph so graphically. No wonder our ‘casualties’ are great in actions, if the firing is so very promiscuous. The suffering of our troops under a most ‘galling fire of the enemy’ is a phrase to be met with in almost all Lord Gough’s despatches—but query whether in many instances his Lordship was not misled. By the by, had Lord Gough been at the head of the troops at Meean Meer, who is there of the veteran’s assailants who would not have exclaimed, ‘What else was to be expected?’

When this review of the Review on Meean Meer, however, by Sir Charles Napier himself is read at home and abroad, it will not fail to give rise to many broad inferences, which will reflect favourably on the gallant old man, who, doubtless in disgust, is about departing from these shores.”

The following is from the *Bengal Hurkaru*:—“The Lahore correspondents of the up-country papers have recorded how severely Sir Charles Napier wiggled the commanding officers of the regiments which he reviewed at Meean Meer. It was even alleged that one of the rebuked warriors had fainted under the fiery glance and terrible tones of the great chief: and though, perhaps, this statement is to be regarded as nothing more than a *mauvaise plaisanterie*, it will serve to illustrate the stern and awful character of the lecture. We cannot without a smile picture to ourselves these idle truants from the school of Martinet—may we call them Betty Martinets,—trotting up to the flag with self-complacent looks, in the full expectation of receiving the customary allowance of butter indiscriminately distributed on such occasions, and then winking and shrinking under the infliction—heightened by all the terrors of look, voice, and gesture, with which the fiery old soldier would accompany his reproof—of such a withering rebuke as that which the speaker has himself recorded, perhaps we might say ‘reported,’ in the General Order which we published yesterday. It is hardly likely that such a scolding will be soon forgotten by those to whom it was administered; but we would suggest that, to keep it fresh in their minds, his Excellency should present to each of them a medal, bearing his likeness, encircled by the inscription ‘Remember Me—an Meer!’

“Sir Charles says he ‘feels assured that no such scene’ as the wild, volunteer

charge which he has so vividly sketched, ‘could have occurred in any other regiments in the army’ than those by which it was exhibited. We suppose he here expresses a hope or a wish, rather than that assurance which his words import. For why should he assume that a number of regiments, garrisoning what was late an enemy’s country, should be worse drilled and commanded than others in which a laxity of discipline may have been encouraged, if not produced, by a long abode at quiet stations in the provinces? We fear that his Excellency, unless his terrible denunciation should, as it probably will, rouse commanding officers out of their lethargy, might find all over India reasons for upbraidings as energetic as those extorted from him at Lahore. We hope, however, that the dread of such an infliction, in all cases where a more worthy and honourable feeling is wanting or is too weak to do good, will speedily work a change for the better in every corps where the necessity for it exists.

“The Commander-in-Chief observes, that the faults on which he has animadverted ‘would, if tolerated, in the event of war, produce certain defeat to the army.’ It is no reply to this to point out, that, with all its want of discipline, the army has ever been victorious. So far as its discipline is imperfect, in so far must its efficiency be impaired; and though the demoralizing process has not yet gone so far as to degrade our troops below the level of the semi-barbarous hordes to which they have usually been opposed, it must, ‘if tolerated,’ soon have that effect. As it is, such laxity of discipline must render victory even over such enemies difficult and uncertain; while, with such a state of things prevailing, a contest with an European foe would be utterly hopeless.”

OFFICERS JOINING THE ARMY ON SERVICE.

THE accompanying Sketch represents the new arrangement for *dak* travelling, which has superseded the palankeen, being neither more nor less than a palankeen on wheels. It has a well, so that the passengers may be able to sit as well as lie down. The bearers find it easier to drag this, than to carry the palankeen. With this contrivance, five miles an hour can be done easily. About 20 men are employed at a time—some carrying the banglows or boxes slung to a bamboo, and the remainder are at the carriage. In this way, travelling day and night, allowing a little rest at the various stage bungalows, one hundred miles in twenty-four hours can be got over. It carries two, and is sufficiently large to enable both to lie down. It is called an *Equirota*. A servant is sometimes carried on the box.



TRAVELLING IN INDIA.—OFFICERS JOINING THE INDIAN ARMY ON SERVICE.



THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.—EXPLOSION OF A HAND-GRENADE IN THE CARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF MUSIGNANO.

THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.

POLITICAL feeling has this year eclipsed the gaiety of the great festival at Rome. Letters of the 5th ult., quoted by the *Statuto*, of Florence, say that on the first day of the Carnival processions in the Corso, which are held during the last eight days of the season, the Corso was quite deserted, and not a carriage was to be seen; and that on the second day, about twelve or fifteen carriages only made their appearance—the general feeling of the inhabitants being against festivity; as there is hardly a family that has not suffered from dismissal, exile, or imprisonment of one of its members.

Our Artist's letter, received with the accompanying Sketch, states:—"The Carnival has been very poor this year; the people would not make merry with their conquerors. It appears that Giuseppe Bonaparte, Prince of Musignano, had received several anonymous letters, threatening his death if he appeared in the Carnival. In defiance of these letters, however, the Prince went to the Carnival every day. On Saturday, the 9th, the anniversary of the Roman Republic, the Corso was crowded with people, dressed in their best, who saluted each other as they passed, saying significantly, '*Bon capo danno!*' ['Many happy returns of the day.']. As the hour for the Carnival arrived, these good people went away; and the Corso was deserted, except by the French, a few foreigners, and the myrmidons of the Government. Rather late in the evening a hand grenade was thrown into the Prince of Musignano's carriage. In exploding, it severely wounded Giuseppe and his sister, about seventeen years of age, who was in the carriage with him. This diabolical act was committed at the corner of the Café Nerous, close to the Piazza di San Lorenzo in Lucina. The person suspected has been arrested: he is a student of the Hospital of St. James, on the Corso."

"At night, the Corso was suddenly illuminated in various places with white, red, and green fires, in honour of the Republic, and the authorities could not find the perpetrators: the fire was in braziers on the ground up and down the Corso, and in the Piazza Colonna, on the fountain."

Another account states, with respect to the recent exhibition at the Carnival, that General Baraguay d'Hilliers would not permit the French troops to line the Corso, though he had, in all the neighbouring squares, sufficient men at hand to quell any disorder: the consequence was that gangs of ruffians, hired by the republican chiefs, insulted the respectable classes almost with impunity. Stones were placed in the *bouquets* and packets of *bon-bons* thrown on these occasions; and some of the rascals had the audacity to slap the faces of the Roman ladies, as the carriages passed. An English gentleman, who was thus insulted, jumped out of the carriage, and punished *à la Anglaise*, the cowardly bully; in other cases, the mob had everything their own way, till at last an attempt was made to assassinate the son and daughter of the Prince of Canino, by throwing a petard into the carriage. The assassination of half-a-dozen French soldiers followed, until at length the Commander-in-Chief published an order, by which all persons found with knives or concealed arms on them were liable to be shot on the spot. This act stopped the assassin's hand, it is true; but the spirit of disorder remained. The Prince of Canino, it will be recollected, was one of the leaders in the Revolution; it may appear, therefore, surprising to find his son and daughter the objects of popular vengeance; but the mob of Rome have no respect for name or person, and this gentleman has thus been punished because his carriage was one of the first to appear on the Corso, in defiance of the placards which the agents of the Secret Society in Switzerland found means so plentifully to distribute. The petard was contained in a bouquet, and numerous others, of the same fabric, were afterwards discovered; but the only one used is stated to have been that which fell to the lot of the Prince of Musignano, who is still suffering severely from the wounds inflicted by it.

Several persons arrested on account of the attempt on the Prince of Musignano; among whom are MM. Tittoni, Petracchi, and Mme. Narducci, who, together with many others, were obliged to sign a paper at the police, declaring themselves responsible for any disorders that might take place during the Carnival.

"MR. BUNN ON THE STAGE."

THE ex-manager of the two patent theatres appeared last Tuesday "on the stage," according to announcement, and delivered a "monologue," in two parts, on things theatrical, on the great Shakespeare, and on his no less important self. What Mr. Bunn said on the second topic was not without merit: he cleverly exposed the absurdities of commentators, the misreadings of actors, and the falsehood of imagining any other to be the founder of the British stage than Shakespeare. The argument was relieved by jests old and new, by anecdotes ditto, and by recitations which showed considerable histrionic talent. In summing up the requisite qualities for the stage, Mr. Bunn ascribed the greatest importance to a brilliant and expressive eye. Mr. Bunn delivered his lecture with much ease and tact, though not without signs of weariness towards the conclusion—a result not to be wondered at, considering that he spoke altogether for more than three hours. In treating of the "genius and career of Shakespeare," Mr. Bunn illustrated his humble origin and great personal merits, by reference to the localities associated with his history—pictorial representations of which were given. These consisted of eight views: being the exterior and interior of Shakespeare's birth-place, Anne Hathaway's cottage, the "Blackfriars" and "Globe" theatres, the Poet's last dignified residence, the Church of Stratford-on-Avon, and his monument therein. Among the anecdotes told by Mr. Bunn, was one of a friend, who collected everything relating to Shakespeare that he could, and appropriated a room for the reception of his treasures. Over the book-case containing the poet's works was this inscription:—"To Authors: Thou shalt not steal. To Critics: Thou shalt not bear false witness. To Actors: Thou shalt do no murder." In treating of the merits of actors, Mr. Bunn judiciously avoided reference to the living: Garrick, Kemble, Siddons, with the elder Kean and the elder Mathews, were the topics of his discourse. He dwelt much on the history of Drury-Lane Theatre for an entire century,

namely, from 1747 to 1847—in other words, from the commencement of Garrick's management to the termination of his own. In doing this Mr. Bunn justified his own conduct in management by the example of his predecessors, who, whenever the drama failed temporarily to attract, uniformly resorted to spectacle and ballet. He showed, also, by reference to a bill of fare for a Royal entertainment before Henry VII., at Danstabe, that the ballet was even then better patronised than the legitimate drama. He contended that a manager's duty was limited to catering for the public taste, and that the public were the party to be blamed, not the theatrical conductor. To Sheridan's profligate career Mr. Bunn rightly attributed much of the ruin that fell upon the drama; until at last it passed into the condition of being, in general estimation, without actors, authors, or public. Nevertheless, Mr. Bunn condemned the free-trade in the drama lately granted by the Legislature, and altogether ignored the revival which has so signally taken place at the minor theatres. This was unjust and prejudiced on Mr. Bunn's part. Blinding himself to these facts, though now so patent, he turned accordingly from the public, and looked for the revival of the drama to Court patronage. For the inclination displayed on the part of her Majesty to encourage the reviving drama of this country, we are grateful; but, unlike Mr. Bunn, we look for its final establishment in the improved taste of the people. It is to education that we must trust for a popular estimate of our greatest poets.

Mr. Bunn's lecture was well attended, and merits patronage both for the

amusement and instruction it affords, though his opinions are to be taken with many grains of personal allowance.

EXCESSIVE AND FATAL COLD AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—Accounts dated Feb. 6 state that 158 persons have been frozen to death within the last few days, the greater number in their own houses, in Constantinople and its environs; at Gallipoli 23 persons, and at Smyrna 17 shared the same fate. Fifteen persons were found frozen to death on board a Turkish vessel, and eight fishermen were also found dead from the same cause in their boat on the Bosphorus. The temperature was 13 degrees (Reaumur), but these fatal occurrences are explained by the very slight construction of the houses, the want of warm covering, as well as bad food. In the interior provinces the misery has been very great. The cattle have been left uncared for, and the sufferings both of men and beasts have been very great.

REPRESENTATION OF CANTERBURY.—Colonel Romilly, brother of the Solicitor-General, in consequence of an invitation from the Liberal electors of Canterbury, has gone down to stand as a candidate for the representation of that city, in the room of Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. It is said Lord Conyngham will be raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Londesborough, the name of an estate which he has recently purchased.



"MR. BUNN ON THE STAGE," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE—SCENE THE BLACKFRIARS THEATRE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 3.—Third Sunday in Lent.
 MONDAY, 4.—Sendefelder, the inventor of lithography, died, 1824.
 TUESDAY, 5.—Day breaks 4h. 45m.
 WEDNESDAY, 6.—Michael Angelo born, 1474.
 THURSDAY, 7.—St. Perpetua.
 FRIDAY, 8.—Old St. Matthias.
 SATURDAY, 9.—St. Catherine.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 9, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 15	5 35	5 55	6 15	6 35	6 55	7 15

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MR. and MRS. CHARLES KEAN respectfully announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public that their BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, March 11th, under the Patronage of her MAJESTY and his Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, on which occasion Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean will appear in Shakespeare's comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; Benefited, Mr. Charles Kean; Beatrice, Mrs. Charles Kean. With other Entertainments. Further particulars will be duly announced. Private Boxes, Stalls, Tickets, and places to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre; or of Mr. CHARLES KEAN, 3, Torrington-square.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Continued Success of the DAMES of the FOX HUNTING CHASE, executed by the Most Principled Ladies of the Establishment on their Fleet Steels, which nightly increases in popularity. Seventh night of the Petite Ballet of the HUNGARIAN WOODCUTTERS, introducing those renowned artists Mlle. Gardoni and Amelie on the Double Tight-rope, whose brilliant performances have every evening met with tumultuous applause. On MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1850, and during the week, the Entertainments will commence with the magnificent Equestrian Spectacle of COUSE DE LEON; to be succeeded by an incomparable display of SCENES in the ARENA; and to conclude with Fitzball's highly interesting Melodrama of the DESERTED MILL; or, the Soldier's Widow. —Box-office open from 11 till 4.

OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 4th, will be revived Boisselot's popular Opera of NE TOUTEZ PAS A LA REINE. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6th, Aubert's Opera of LES DIAMANS DE LA COURONNE. And on FRIDAY, MARCH 8th, will be produced, an entirely new Opera, in One Act, entitled L'ECCLAYE DE CAMOENS. The Libretto by M. de Saint-Georges; the Music by M. C. Van der Does.—Auber's popular Opera, LE MACON, is also in preparation, and will be produced during the following Week.—Boxes and Stalls may be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. BUNN, grateful for the reception he experienced at this Theatre on Tuesday last, will have the honour of repeating his DRAMATIC MONOLOGUE on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY next, commencing at 8 o'clock. PART 1.—The Genius and Career of Shakespeare, with Pictorial Illustrations. PART 2.—The Stage: Past and Present. Prices of admission.—Orchestra stalls, 7s; boxes, 4s; pit and amphitheatre, 2s; which may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS at STORE-STREET.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.—On MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 4, Mr. LOVE will continue his ENTERTAINMENTS at the MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE.—Doors open at Half-past Seven; begin at Eight. Reserved Seats, Boxes, 4s. First-class Seats—Hall, 2s; Second-class, 1s. Private Boxes for Six, 41s; Private Boxes for Eight, 21 11s 6d. On Tuesday, March 5, Mr. Love will make his first appearance at Crosby Hall. On Wednesday, March 6, he will appear at Boyer Hotel, Clapham; and on Wednesday, March 7, at the Commercial Hall, King's-road, Chelsea.—Books, containing programmes, &c., to be had at the doors, price sixpence.—Pianoforte, H. S. May.

UNDER the Patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE.—BERNHARD MOLIQUE begs to announce that his CHAMBER CONCERTS will take place on the 4th and 20th MARCH and 3rd APRIL next. To commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Tickets for three concerts, or family tickets for three persons, One Guinea; single tickets, Half-a-Guinea. To be had of Messrs. CRAMER and Co., Regent-street; EWER and Co., Newgate-street; and B. MOLIQUE, 9, Houghton-place, Amptill-square.

MR. LUCAS respectfully announces the ANNUAL SERIES OF FOUR MUSICAL EVENINGS, will take place at his residence, 54, BERNERS-STREET, on alternate WEDNESDAYS, commencing MARCH 6, at Half-past Eight o'clock. Programme of First Concert.—Quartets, No. 82, Haydn (posthumous); Op. 81, Mendelssohn; Op. 117, Beethoven; and Pianoforte Sonata, "L'Invocation," Dussek. Violins, M. Sainson and Mr. Blagrove; Viola, Mr. Hill; Violoncello, Mr. Lucas; Pianoforte, Mr. Dorrell. Subscription Tickets, One Guinea each; Single Admissions, Seven Shillings. To be obtained only at 54, Berners-street.

EXETER-HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 6, will be held the THIRD of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS of the Spring Series, when Miss Lucombe, Miss A. Williams, Miss M. Williams, Mr. Formes, M. Thalberg, and Mr. Sims Reeves will appear. Mr. Sims Reeves will sing, Aria, "Fra Poco," from "Lucia di Lammermoor;" Irish Melody, "The Last Rose of Summer;" (Move); and (by Duane) for the first time this season, Brahms's celebrated Sonata, "The Death of Nelson." Full particulars will be duly announced. Tickets, 1s. and 2s. Reserved Seats, 4s. Stalls, 7s. May be had of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, in Exeter-Hall, and of all Music-sellers.

NEW EXHIBITION.—Now open, at No. 309, REGENT-STREET, adjoining the Royal Polytechnic Institution, a Picturesque Tour to the BRITANNIA BRIDGE, with Illustrations, comprising Views of BIRMINGHAM, CHESTER, COVENTRY, the VICTORIA, and BRITANNIA BRIDGES, &c., &c., on a Grand Scale. Painted by J. W. ALLEN, Esq. An instructive and amusing description by JOHN CLARKE, Esq. Hours of Exhibition.—Afternoon, Two o'clock and Four; Evenings, Seven o'clock and Nine. Admission, 1s; Schools, half-price.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—BARNARD'S New Grand Moving Panorama of the OHIO RIVER, and Western Banks of the Mississippi, showing Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West, and extending through the heart of America to the City of New Orleans.—The Public are respectfully informed, that, in order to give all classes an opportunity of witnessing this interesting Exhibition, the PRICES of ADMISSION, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 25, will be REDUCED as follows:—Reserved Seats, 2s; Back Seats, 1s; Gallery, 6d.—The Painting will be usual be exhibited every Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past Seven.

THE NILE.—ABOU SIMBEL.—The New Tableau, showing the Interior of this Temple by Torchlight, is added DAILY to the EXHIBITION of the GRAND MOVING PANORAMA of the NILE; comprising the whole of the stupendous works of antiquity near the banks of this sacred river. Painted by Warren, Fahy, and Bonomi, from studies by the latter, made during a residence of many years in Egypt.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, at Three and Eight. Stalls, 2s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—SIR HENRY R. BISHOP'S LECTURES on MUSIC, with VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS, take place on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock.—ILLUSTRATIONS on ASTRONOMY, by Dr. Bachoffner, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at One o'clock, during Lent.—Dr. Bachoffner's LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATION, Mornings and Evenings.—A LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the CHEMICAL RELATION of the METALS.—DISSOLVING VIEWS of LONDON in the SIXTEENTH CENTURY and AS IT NOW IS, with a Descriptive Lecture; also a Series of VIEWS of ROME.—Experiments with the DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

XENOCRATES.—There is no complete work as yet on the Carlist and Christina wars; but Washington Irving's "Year in Spain," Ford's admirable "Handbook of Spain," Tanaka's "Espagne en 1813-44," Walton's works on the Spanish succession, "Henningens's Campaign," the "Zamalsasserey," Prince Lechnowski's "Erinnerungen," Bell Stephen's "Ha que Provincias," the Morning Post and Morning Chronicle's correspondents' letters in 1817-1828, Schaber's "Le Tombeau de Louis," and the "Legal Order and Constitutional Rights," the Marquis of Londonderry's speeches in the House of Lords on the Spanish question, &c., may be referred to.

JUNUS.—The arms required are—A z, a fesse engr. between three bears' heads erased or. Crest: A ship under sail, with a plough upon deck, all per. Motto: Ex undis aratra.

HERTS.—The Hon Mrs. Norton is the second daughter of the Hon. John Sheridan, Esq., who was son of the Right Hon. B. Sheridan. She has two sisters—Helen Selina, Dowager Lady Duffrin, and Jane Georgiana, wife of Lord Seymour.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—A commission in the Royal Artillery or Marines cannot be purchased.

JOSPHINE should be married in the name by which she is and has been known, viz. by that she has borne for the last year.

THE RED COCK OF THE NORTH.—The arms of our Correspondent's mother, who was an heiress, should be quartered with his paternal coat, in the second and third quarters. His grandmother not having been an heiress, he has nothing to do with her ensigns. The arms of Cocker are—Arg. five bars sa., over all a lion rampant or.

F S.—The heraldic description of the arms is—A z, a fesse engr. between three bears' heads erased or. Crest: An eagle's head, of the arms.

AUGUSTUS C.—There are no arms to the name mentioned.

I O U. Rochdale.—It is not to be expected that any East India director would, under the circumstances, give the recommendation.

A T.—Apply to Messrs. Robertson and Co., patent agents, Fleet-street.

DAKHYMLA. Poplar.—We have not seen or heard of the work in question.

W H D.—The Chiltern Hundreds is the name of certain Crown lands in Bucks and Oxon, by the acceptance of the stewardship of which—a nominal office—a member of Parliament virtually vacates his seat.

W A C. Camp, Moulton, is thanked: though we have not room for his sketches.

A B C D.—The late Madame Catalani was born at Senigaglia, near Rome, in 1792.

A SUBSCRIBER. Sherborne, should address the application to the College.

AN EDINBURGH ACADEMY BOY.—Cricknet originated from Club-ball. Strutt could not trace the name beyond the commencement of the last century.

SENEX.—There is no society for the purpose you name.

C J M. and **I B.** Rochester.—Taylor's Short-hand is—A z, a fesse engr. between three bears' heads erased or.

A CLEGYMAN'S DAUGHTER.—Apply to Livingston, St. Paul's-churchyard.

J B G. Horseshoe-down, should address his complaint to the General Post-Office.

M N S.—Apply at the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.

AUSTRALIA should write to the Secretaries to the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851.

R H.—The report has long been current, but has neither been contradicted nor confirmed.

W B. Waterford.—The price of "Tales of the Colonies" is 31s 6d.

ARCHITECTUS. and **W G.** near Lichfield.—Declined.

OBELIQUE.—The address is 1, Stratton-street, Piccadilly.

L M N.—The address is "Elaperton Cottage, Deizes, Wilts."

JOHN OF KEW.—See Brau's "Popular Antiquities," cheap edition. H G Bohn.

L A B. Strand.—The origin of the use of an outspread eagle as a reading-leak is disputed.

C H S.—We have not room for the letter on a proposed Order of St David.

A C. a young Aquatic.—The Number (double) may be had at our office, price 2s.

T H.—Apply at the College of Chemistry, 16, Hanover-square.

I F C. Dugly.—Any treatise on Geography will inform you.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER. Hereford.—See the "Continental Railway Guide."

MONTGOMERY.—See the article on Snipe shooting, in our Journal, No. 404.

J H F. Liverpool.—A work on Natal, by Mr. Christopher, will be published in a few days.

H S M. Birmingham.—See the "Guide to the Stage."

G F B. Dugly, is thanked for his courtesy; we shall be glad to receive a good sketch.

M A W. Somerset.—The "Taxidermist's Manual," published by Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

PHOS. Dublin.—The price of Bingham's "Photogenic Manipulation" is 2s 6d; it may be had by order of any London bookseller.

A MASTER MARINER is thanked for his letter describing the rescue by a party of Deal boatmen of the crew of a vessel wrecked on the Goodwin Sands on February 16.

J H. Glynn Celriog.—The best plan is to employ a solicitor resident in London.

R O W. Norton, should commission a person living in the metropolis to dispose of the armour in Wardour-street, Soho. There is no society likely to effect the aid in question.

A M. Clerkenwell.—It is heretically correct to represent the crown on the lion's head, and the lion on the top of the crown in the Royal arms.
H W. Dunwich.—No 1 is a gold coin of Don Sebastian, grandson of John III.; reigned from 1557 to 1578. No 2, Edward IV., Angel of the London Mint, is common; but, when in fine preservation, it is worth a trifle beyond its intrinsic value.
J G F. South Devon, is thanked for the sketches; though we cannot avail ourselves of them.
R H.—A member of Parliament can resign his seat by acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds.
W T W. Gravesend, is thanked. The greater portion of the chart has already been engraved in our Journal.
NUMISMA. Melksham.—Gold coin of Don Sebastian—1557-1578—grandson of John III. of Portugal.
A SUBSCRIBER. Liverpool.—Your crown of Charles II. is of no value.
ANTIQUARIAN. Mohur, a gold coin of the East Indies; sterling value, £1 13s. 9d. The guinea of Geo. III. is of no value.
DECLINED. Sofia; A F; W G, Rochdale; IGNORAMUS and UN CURIEUX; W P, Birmingham; CALEDONIA.
COLUMBUS.—See the Polar Chart published by Mr Wyld.
ALPINA. Liverpool.—A new and cheaper edition of Mr. James's novels has lately been announced.
THE METEOR OF FEB. 11.—Received several communications, too numerous to print.
INQUISITOR. and **C S.**—See the origin of St Valentine's Day explained in the "Illustrated London Almanack" for 1846.

A P. Newton.—Lord John Russell was born August 19, 1792.

P H.—The pay of a Captain in the Infantry is 11s 7d a day; of a Captain in the Artillery, 11s 1d.

C V L.—The readiest and cheapest mode of having a name changed is by the Queen's signature.

A. A petition, setting forth the grounds on which the change is required, must be presented to the Sovereign, through the medium of the Home Secretary, and the prayer will be conceded, if the reasons stated be deemed sufficient. The cost of the proceeding is about fifty guineas when it does not involve a change of arms, which adds heavily to the expense.

I. If the name be taken under a will, there is an additional charge of £40 at the Stamp-office.

A SUBSCRIBER. Kilkenny, shall be answered next week.

V V.—The arms of Angus Macgory were, "Arg. a chevron between three dexter hands fesseways compassed, each holding a cross crosslet, chevron az." The arms of Warren, "Chequy or and az." Of Christie, "Or a saltire, engr. between four mullets, sa."

H J A.—William the Conqueror had no surname.

ÆOLUS.—The arms of Martin of Scotland are, "Sa. on a chevron between three crescents arg. a manacle of the field."—A coat that was borne, variously, by several families of the name.

BETA.—A married clergyman should impale his paternal coat with the arms of his wife. The wife bears the same shield, omitting crest and motto.

B Y.—There is no law prohibiting the intermarriage of cousins, being the children of brother and sister; or the intermarriage of cousins whose fathers were brothers and whose mothers were sisters.

DISCIPULUS.—An application made to the Vice-Chancellor of either University will obtain the desired information.

Q T.—We think A's daughter would be entitled to be called Miss A, without the addition of the Christian name, even during her aunt's lifetime. It makes no difference whether A's sister is older or younger than himself.

INQUIRER.—The use of the seal bearing the lion's head would subject the possessor to the tax on armorial bearings, provided that the device was in the form of a crest; that is, provided it was placed on an heraldic wreath, a cap of maintenance, a ducal coronet, &c. The only means of rendering armorial ensigns authentic is by having them granted or confirmed by the Herald's College. The expense of a grant of arms is about 75 guineas.

A RIGOLEUR.—See the article on the death of Mr. Wynafon Jervis.

A B C.—The French work may be obtained by order of any bookseller.

O P. Manchester, having an income of £150 in 1850, is liable to the tax.

SINCERUS.—We do not know of any means of remedying the grievance in question.

THE LAST OF THE SOUTHERNS.—Roger Mortimer, 2nd Lord Mortimer, of Wigmore, the patron of Queen Isabel, was great-grandfather of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, whose mother was the Lady Philippa Plantagenet. A full account of the Mortimers is given in Burke's "Extinct Peerage."

H T. Elm-tree House.—Admiral Sir William Penn died at Wanstead, in Essex, 16th September, 1670.

IOX.—There are several families of Graham, bearing different crests. The Duke of Montrose carries "an eagle, wings hovering, or, perched upon a heron lying upon its back, puffed and membered gu." The Grahams of Esk and Netherby carry "two wings adjoined or;" and the Grahams of Fintry "a phoenix in flames."

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER. New Oxford-street.—The arms of More, of More Hall, county of Lancaster, are, "Arg. three grey hounds passant guardant, collared or. Crest: A party argent with wings expanded per; in the mouth a stalk of wheat of the last."

INQUIRY.—From the age of twelve to twenty.

SIGMA.—Received.

W M. Salamis Bay.—The 50th year.

VORSTADT is thanked.

S F H.—Address at the Dockyard.

L M.—See Boscawen's Life of Dr. Johnson.

ENQUIRER. Holborn.—Declined.

T C. Bridport.—Thanks.

W C.—We cannot spare time for the search.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Life for Life.—Journal of Psychological Medicine.—The Soldier's Progress.
 Music.—Gauntlett's Dulce Domum.—Stabat Mater.—Christmas Carols.
 Half-hour with the best Composers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1850.

We rejoice to see that the public are enthusiastically disposed to pay due honour to Lord Gough, the venerable hero of Goojerat, on his return to his native country. As lovers of peace, the best men of England should express their gratitude to this able and successful soldier, who ended for us an embarrassing and sanguinary war, and crippled, let us hope, for many years yet to come, the resources of a fanatical, unquiet, and constantly aggressive people, whose object was to drive us out of India. Lord Gough has generosity enough, we are sure, to forgive that portion of his countrymen who were alarmed and uneasy at the affair of Chillianwallah. For ourselves, we can truly say, that even on the receipt of the doleful intelligence of that day, we not only felt, but expressed, our conviction that Lord Gough knew what he was about, and that a great victory would speedily obliterate the remembrance of Chillianwallah. And so it turned out. The bravery that had led him into what appeared to be an error, was equalled by the skill that knew how to turn even an error into an advantage; and the crowning victory of Goojerat was the result of both. We trust that his Lordship may long be spared to enjoy the dignified ease which he has so nobly earned; and that, whenever England may be unfortunate enough to need such soldiers, they will be ready at her call.

The English nation is making some progress towards recovering the lost wisdom of its ancestors in matters relating to the public decency, comfort, and health. In days which we, in our time, are pleased to call barbarous, our ancestors would not permit the establishment of either cattle-markets or burial-grounds within the limits of their towns and cities. They had some knowledge of the means of preventing disease, and some skill in the application of the means at their command. As towns and cities grew larger, the sanitary arrangements of an earlier period were disregarded; and interests in the continuation of abuses were created by neglect and the lapse of time. It is the task of the present generation to return to the simplicity of earlier arrangements, without doing violence or injustice to the interests which have thus grown up around us. The task is a difficult one; but there can be no doubt that, sooner or later, it will be accomplished: Smithfield Market will be abolished, and the dead will not be buried among the living.

The General Board of Health, who were directed by the statute of the 12th and 13th Vict., cap. 3, "to cause inquiry to be made into the state of burial-grounds, and to frame, if necessary, a scheme to be submitted to Parliament for the improvement of interment in towns," have just published their Report. The document is voluminous, but highly important. It places a state of facts before the public, which shews, in the most convincing manner, the barbarous nature and injurious effects of the existing system upon the health of the living, and gives the outlines of the remedy proposed. Opinions will not differ as to the facts, though possibly there may be a difference as to the remedies proposed.

The Board of Health, after, as all men will admit, a dispassionate and able investigation, come to the conclusion that, for the future, all intramural interments whatsoever should be prohibited, unless in special cases—such, for instance, as the interment of a great man in Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's; and that public burial-grounds should be established at a suitable distance from all great towns, and from the metropolis more particularly. The Board propose to shut up all burial-grounds at present existing within towns, and plant them with trees and shrubs, so as not to disturb the sanctity of actual graves, and yet make them ornamental. They also propose to grant compensation to the clergy, who derive fees or other emoluments from the present burial-grounds, calculated on the average of three years before the passing of the Act; and also to the proprietors of private cemeteries, established by act of Parliament, according to the award of juries. They would, at the same time, with the view of inflicting as little injury as possible to persons holding offices in parishes, and deriving emolument from burials, continue the present parish-clerks and sextons in connexion with the extramural cemeteries. All these

are fair and judicious suggestions, and bespeak the good feeling as well as the sagacity of the members of the Board.

As it is essential to the success of the proposed improved practice of interment that it be administered on one system, under one responsible authority, they propose that all public burial-grounds and the whole arrangement for burial be intrusted by commission to a small body not exceeding five, of whom not less than one should be paid, specially qualified and responsible. They also propose that in every cemetery there be a part consecrated and a part unconsecrated, and that in the consecrated part there be erected a church adapted to the purpose, and fitted also for full services according to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England; and that in the unconsecrated part there be erected a commodious chapel. They stipulate at the same time that the new consecrated grounds be under the same ecclesiastical jurisdiction in matters spiritual as the parochial burial-grounds now are, and that the inhabitants retain the same right of sepulture as they would have had in their respective burial-grounds, subject to the general provisions which may be necessary for the public health and the convenience of sepulture; and that the incumbents have the right of performing the burial service for any of their parishioners in the public cemetery, subject to the regulations established for the purpose.

These are the most important of the suggestions made by the Board. The Report goes at some length into the question of the needless pomp of funerals at present indulged in; but into this part of the subject we do not feel disposed to follow, as it is a matter on which public opinion and custom, and not Acts of Parliament, will have effect. The pious and wise example set by the estimable Queen Adelaide, is already producing good results; and many families are emboldened by that example to shun all vain magnificence on such solemn occasions, and to devote the money they may have to spare to deeds of benevolence, as a better means of showing their respect for the dead than lavish expenditure upon palls, pall-bearers, ostrich feathers, and idle hearses. We commend the subject generally to the attention of our readers; and trust that the Government will immediately embody the suggestions of the Board in a bill, and submit it to the consideration of the Legislature.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The principal event in Court life during the past week has been the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, elder brother of the Prince Consort, at Buckingham Palace, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince. The illustrious Duke reached town at an early hour on Saturday morning, attended by Baron d'Apel, aide-de-camp in waiting. In the course of the day the Duke of Saxe-Coburg took equestrian exercise with the Prince Consort, attended by Col. the Hon. Alexander Gordon. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party, at which there were present her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Athol, Lady Fanny Howard, the Earl and Countess of Minto, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lord and Lady Dalmeny, Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor, and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated.

On Monday, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. In the evening of the same day the Queen and the Prince, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Mount Edgcombe, Lord Byron, Colonel Buckley, and Baron d'Apel.

On Tuesday, the Queen and the Prince, with the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, took an airing in an open carriage and four. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, the company at which included the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Frederick of Hesse, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Earl and Countess Grey, Viscountess Hardinge, and Sir Alexander Woodford.

On Wednesday, her Majesty and the Prince, again accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, honoured the performance of the French Plays with their presence.

On Thursday, the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen and Prince Albert and his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, at Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon the Prince Consort presided at a meeting for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha visited and inspected the interior of the House of Peers, and other parts of the new Palace; and in the evening took leave of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, on his return to the Continent.

The Royal children have taken their accustomed riding daily during the week.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEES.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Feb. 21.
 Notice is hereby given that his Royal Highness Prince Albert will, by the desire of her Majesty, hold Levees at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on the following days, at two o'clock:—Wednesday, 6th March next; Wednesday, 20th March next.

It is her Majesty's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at these levees shall be considered equivalent to presentations to the Queen.

Addresses to the Queen may either be forwarded to her Majesty through the Secretary of State for the Home Department, or may be reserved until her Majesty shall hold a levee.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duchess of Somerset gave an elegant entertainment, on Monday last, to her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess Dowager Stephanie of Baden, at her Grace's beautiful villa at Wimbledon. The Duke of Cambridge and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were both present to meet the august Duchess; and among the other guests were the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas (née Princess Mary of Baden), the Marquis and Marchioness of Alibury, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, Mr. Rich, M.P.

The Marchioness of Londonderry had an assembly on Thursday night, at Holderness House, at which Lord Gough and Major Edwardes appeared in society, for the first time since their return from India.

The concluding assembly of a series of seven given by Lady John Russell, at the private residence of the Premier, in Chesham-place, took place on Wednesday evening, and was very numerous and fashionably attended

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

MR. STUART WORTLEY'S MARRIAGE BILL.—At a special congregation, holden on Monday, the following grace was proposed for adoption by the Senate:—"To petition the Houses of Parliament against a bill now before the House of Commons, entitled 'A Bill to amend and alter the Act of the 5th and 6th years of King William IV., so far as relates to Marriages within certain of the Prohibited Degrees of Affinity.' The grace was non-placed in the White Hood House, but carried, there being thirty placets to seven non-placets; it passed the Black Hood House without opposition. The following is a draft of the petition:—"That your petitioners have learned with much concern that it is proposed to alter 'The Act of the 5th and 6th years of King William IV.' as far as relates to Marriages within certain of the Prohibited Degrees of Affinity. That it is the serious conviction of your petitioners that, if such alteration becomes law, whilst the sanction of the Legislature will thus be given to marriages which have been uniformly prohibited by the laws of the English Church and nation, the results will be highly injurious to society at large, and to the purity and happiness of some of the most intimate relationships of domestic life. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that no such alteration may receive the sanction of your honourable House."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

On Tuesday evening a general meeting of the graduates of the University of London took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting measures for securing to themselves a charter of incorporation, and to receive a report upon that subject from a committee appointed at a previous meeting. Dr. Francis Sibson, F.R.S., took the chair. The Secretary read a report detailing the steps which had been taken by the committee in its endeavours to secure to the graduates the privilege they claimed, and stating that after two years' agitation they could not hope for any active promotion of their views on the part of the senate. A resolution was then proposed that the graduates approve of the course pursued by the committee in endeavouring to carry out the following principles agreed upon at the last general meeting:—

That the graduates shall in future form a part of the body corporate of the university; that the government of the university shall consist of a chancellor, a senate, and a convocation, the last to be composed of all graduates of a certain standing; that eventually the senate shall be elected by convocation; that all alterations in the fundamental law of the university shall require the assent of convocation; that while the general executive management of the university shall be confided to the senate, it shall be subject, in certain cases, to the veto of convocation.

This resolution having been passed, it was proposed that the meeting should recommend that a declaration be signed by the graduates, to the following effect:—

That the graduates are the persons chiefly interested in the welfare and honourable reputation of the university, yet have no corporate existence, and are not admitted to any vote in university affairs. Although the great principle recognized by the Government (in a letter from Mr. Spring Rice, when Chancellor of the Exchequer) was to afford to the new university "an equality in all respects with the ancient universities, freed from exclusions and religious distinctions." That while they acknowledge with gratitude the services rendered to the university by its founders and present authorities, and admit that some constitution like the present was necessary at its outset, they are convinced that such a constitution was not intended to endure beyond the time when the number of the graduates would afford the materials for establishing the university upon a wider and more permanent basis. That, as the number of the graduates now amounts to 546, and the number of undergraduates to 802, including 112 who have passed the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, the undersigned consider that the time has now come when they may justly claim to be no longer excluded from the body corporate of the university.

The motion having been adopted, the following resolutions were also passed:—

That the graduates, while they regret the indisposition of the senate to assist them, pledge themselves to continue their exertions to attain their proper position in the university, and to authorize the committee to take such steps as they shall judge best calculated to accomplish this object, and generally to protect the interest of the graduates.

That the committee be instructed to press the claims of the medical graduates upon the Legislature, in the event of any changes being contemplated in the existing constitution of the medical profession.

The accounts for the past year stated that the receipts amounted to £61 7s. 11d., and the disbursements to £50 15s. 1d., leaving a balance of £10 12s. 10d. in the hands of the treasurer. Several gentlemen, being members either of the legal or medical professions, addressed the meeting upon the subject of the various resolutions. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

On Wednesday afternoon the annual meeting of the proprietors, donors, and fellows of this institution was held in the council-room of the college. Mr. Warburton presided, and was supported by the Baron de Goldsmid, Mr. Taylor, F.R.S., Mr. Gibson, Dr. Hutton, Mr. Bagshot, Dr. Mackenzie, and other gentlemen. The report, which was read by the secretary, stated that the number of students in the faculty of medicine was 284; faculty of arts 281, and in the junior school 285, making a total of 850. Compared with the previous year the number in the faculty of medicine was less by 31, in the faculty of arts more by 29, and in the junior school less by 25. The amount of fees was from the medical school £4964; from the faculty of arts £4108; and from the junior school, £4329, making a total of £13472. The sum of £1343 18s. had been received from the students in hospital practice, and contributed towards the support of the charity. The expenses of the college amounted to £11,142 8s. 4d., of which £7076 was for building, and £3401 6s. 6d. for ordinary expenses. As in previous years the former pupils of the school had acquitted themselves creditably at the University and college examinations. The number of University College students who took degrees at the London University were as follow:—LL.D. 1, there being none from any other college; M.D. 5, out of a total of 7 from three colleges; B.L. 2, there being none from any other college; B.M. 5, of a total of 13 from 7 colleges; B.A. 27, of a total of 53 from 13 colleges; making a total of 45 from 84 persons and 18 colleges. The prizes conferred by the Senate were for the degree of M.A. the gold medal of £20 to Mr. B. Lewis, for classics; and a like medal to Mr. Hutton, for logic and general acquirements. The University College Law Scholarship to Mr. H. Matthews, for the degree of B.M., and a gold medal and the first place in honours to Mr. Slatham. For the B.A. degree, the University Scholarship in Mathematics to Mr. Routh, and the scholarship in classics to Mr. A. Mills. The report further stated, that, by the supplementary charter granted to them last year, the powers of the University in granting degrees had been considerably extended. On the motion that the report be received, a long and rather warm discussion ensued as to the necessity for the supplementary charter, which, it was contended, would have the effect of lowering the degrees granted by the University. It was at length decided that a general meeting of the proprietors should be held for the purpose of considering the question; and the report having been received, the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. James Amiraux Jeremie, B.D. (B.A., 1824), one of the Senior Fellows and Preachers of Trinity College, Professor of Classics, and Dean of the East India College, Hablebury, and Sub-Dean and Canon of Lincoln, was on Saturday, Feb. 16, elected to the Regius Professorship of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, to which is annexed the Rectory of Somersham, with Colne and Pildley, Huntingdonshire. The Rev. James Dewing, to the Rectory of Doddbrooke, Devon. The Rev. J. Toogood, to the Rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. The Rev. I. C. Bloomfield, to the Rectory of Offord Cluney, Huntingdonshire. The Rev. — Black, to the Rectory of St. Mary, and Rectory of St. Benedict, Huntingdon. The Rev. Henry Thomas Ellacombe, to the Rectory of Clist St. George, Devon. The Rev. J. Champneys, to the Vicarage of Wendover, Bucks. The Rev. J. T. Robinson, to the Vicarage of North Petherton, Somerset. The Rev. — Hoskyns, to the Vicarage of Cubert, Cornwall. The Rev. J. W. C. B. Calcott, to the Vicarage of Feltham, Bedfordshire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Wm. Wilkinson, late Curate of Burbage and Aston Flamville, by the parishioners; the Rev. H. Smith, by the inhabitants of Reigate, Surrey, on his leaving the Curacy; the Rev. Henry Dunderdale, Curate of St. James, Over Darwen, Lancashire, by members of his congregation; the Rev. Charles Wharton, of Lower Mytton, near Stourport, who is about leaving, by part of his flock; the Rev. Dr. Lenny, of Margate, Kent, by his pupils; the Rev. D. Wheeler, Perpetual Curate of St. Paul, Worcester, from his Sunday-school teachers; and the Rev. J. Wilson, Curate of Preston, Lancashire, by the congregation, on his removal.

At the Session of the Council of University College, on Saturday last Dr. Hare, Senior Physician to the St. Marylebone General Dispensary, was appointed Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital.

TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE.—The *Piedmontese Gazette* gives an account of a tragical occurrence which took place at the Court of Appeal of Turin on the 22d ult. The Court was passing sentence on a band of seventeen robbers, three of whom were condemned to death, and the remaining fourteen to hard labour or imprisonment, when suddenly the criminals, who, it seems, were acting on a preconcerted scheme, broke out into open revolt against the carabiniere under whose charge they were, and attempted to disarm them. A terrible tumult ensued, during which one of the robbers, named Vincenzo Artusio, was killed by a pistol shot, and two more were severely wounded. The rest were eventually secured.

THE LATE FIRE AT ASHWELL.—We have received a letter from the Pastor of the Congregational Church at Ashwell, explaining that the statement (from a provincial paper), of his being invited to make a temporary home of the residence of the Church of England Incumbent, is without foundation.

FIRE IN THE CITY.—On Tuesday night, at a few minutes after eight o'clock, a fire, attended with the destruction of some thousand pounds' worth of property, broke out in Camomile-street, Bishopsgate-street. The premises in the disaster occurred were formerly used as a dissenting chapel, but at the present time were in the occupancy of Messrs. Heron, McCulloch, and Squire, the wholesale and export druggists, of 95, Bishopsgate-street, and were used as their store warehouses. The building had a frontage of some extent, and stretched as far backwards as the houses in Camomile-mews. Notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the firemen, the flames continued to rise most fearfully. The contents of the premises were of great value and of a most inflammable character, but fortunately they were not, as is generally the case in similar trades, explosive. By half-past ten o'clock the firemen happily succeeded in getting the mastery over the conflagration, but not until the premises and their valuable contents were nearly destroyed. The proprietors were insured. Not the least information could be gleaned respecting the probable cause of the fire; none of the workmen, it was stated, had been in the place for some hours before the outbreak happened.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Thursday, the annual meeting of this charity took place at the Hospital, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Mr. C. F. Robinson in the chair. The report stated that the number of out-patients that had been admitted during the past year amounted to 21,048, being an increase over last year of 1665. There had been 1261 in-patients admitted, and 424 married women had been attended at their own houses; 123 cases of cholera had been admitted, out of which number 83 had been restored to health. The amount of subscriptions and donations had exceeded the preceding year by £107. From some generous donations they had received, amounting to £22,000, they fully expected to be enabled shortly to carry out the building of a new and more extensive hospital. The expenditure for the year had amounted to £4660 15s., and the receipts to £4512 9s. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

CHARING-CROSS BRIDGE COMPANY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company took place at the company's offices, Villiers-street, Strand—Coles Child, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the tolls, rent, and interest received for the half-year had amounted to £2935 11s. 10d.; and the rent and rates of the company's wharf to £171 17s. 6d.; making a total of £3107 9s. 4d.; being an increase of £106 on the corresponding period of last year. There was a sum of £718 17s. 10d. available for a dividend, at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum, or 3s. 9d. on each original share. The report was received; the dividend negatived (in consequence of the company being in debt); and the directors authorised to borrow £31,000, to pay off their present debts and reduce the interest.

GERMAN CITY MISSIONS.—On Thursday, a meeting of this society took place at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, City, the Rev. Doctor Tarks in the chair. The report stated that the Missionary had visited one hundred and eighty families during the last three months, and had provided them with bibles and tracts, besides a large number of other religious books. They had also established a Sunday-school where eighty children were instructed, and the teachers of whom were volunteers. Their accounts showed that their receipts had been for the last year £164, and their expenses £116, leaving a balance of £48. The report was adopted; and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

PAROCHIAL REFORM.—On Thursday evening a meeting of the ratepayers of the parishes of St. Giles and St. George's, Bloomsbury, took place in the National Hall, Holborn; Mr. Seard in the chair. After some discussion relative to the evils which existed under the present system, resolutions to the effect—That the local act for the government of these parishes had been passed for the purpose of re-establishing an illegal and self-elected vestry; and that the vestrymen since elected had been virtually self-elected, in violation of the undoubted right of the ratepayers to be fully and equally represented; and that it was incumbent on every ratepayer to exert himself in advancing the objects of this meeting, by promoting the adoption of Hobhouse's Act.

SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS.—On Thursday, the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the offices, in Bishopsgate-street; Major Barlow in the chair. The report stated that the gross receipts for the year 1848 were £19,534 8s. 7d., and for 1849, £20,533 16s. 6d., the additional sum earned being absorbed by the increase of interest and other expenses charged against revenue. The directors anticipated a great increase in the trade from the alteration of the Navigation Laws, and proposed the establishment on their land of a refinery for sugars in bond for reshipment, which would greatly increase the export trade. The report was adopted, and the directors authorised to raise £8000 on debentures, for the refinery works.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The seventy-sixth anniversary of this excellent institution was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., presiding, supported by Sir Wm. Gomm, G.C.B.; Sir Edward Belcher, R.N.; Captain Wingrove, R.N.; Mr. Henry Kemble, Mr. Benjamin Hawes, Mr. William Hawes, and several other gentlemen long connected with the institution. The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the Royal Humane Society," stated, from the report of the society, that during the past year there had been 331,000 bathers in, he could not say the stream, but that pool of destruction, the Serpentine, out of which number there had been 28 casualties, but, owing to the zeal and exertions of the society's men, only one had proved fatal. During the past winter no less than 692,000 persons had gone upon the ice on the various sheets of water in and around London, amongst whom there had been 79 casualties, only one of which, in consequence of the zeal and activity of their officers, of which he had before spoken, had resulted in death. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman concluded by making an eloquent appeal in behalf of the institution, and feelingly alluded to the loss which it had sustained by the lamented death of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, and one of the vice-presidents, the Earl of Powis. The toast having been duly honoured, the parties who had been saved from death during the past year walked in procession round the room, the procession gaining additional interest from the fact of its being closed by M. Soyer, who, in the course of the evening, expressed his gratitude for being saved from drowning, in St. James's Park, during the late frost, when he fell through the ice. The Chairman then delivered medals to several persons who had saved the lives of parties during the year. A collection was made in behalf of the institution, which amounted to nearly £800.

WIDOWS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Wednesday evening, at the London Coffee-House, Ludgate-hill; Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that this society had been favoured with an increase of prosperity during the past year, so that a greater number of cases had been relieved and larger sums awarded to deserving cases. This is in some measure attributable to the generous bounty of their late treasurer, who gave a donation of £50; also to the kind assistance of Mr. John Labouchere and their present chairman, Mr. Alderman Sidney. The number relieved during the last year had amounted to 139. Out of the number relieved, 42 were made widows by the cholera. The receipts during the past year had nearly doubled that of the preceding one, and there was a balance left of £54 7s. 8d. The report was adopted, and a committee elected for managing the affairs of the society for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the evening.

ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.—The annual meeting of the members and friends of this long-established charity, founded in 1814, was held on Monday at the London Tavern; Mr. T. Tespe in the chair. The report stated that in the course of the past year the extensive premises in the City-road had been prepared for the reception of in-patients, and were now in occupation. Upwards of 1000 persons had been relieved during the year, and the assistance of the charity was in such repute that many persons came from Croydon, Reading, and other suburban districts to avail themselves of its outdoor relief. The total number of out-patients assisted since its establishment was not less than 38,000. Owing to the decrease of several of its most influential governors, the funds had become diminished, and among these deficiencies were to be mentioned Mr. Pattison, M.P., and Mr. James Grant, the former of whom, however, the committee had pleasure in reporting, had been succeeded by Sir James Duke, M.P., and the latter by Mr. J. J. Travers, who, with Baron Rothschild, M.P., and Mr. Masterman, M.P., were now trustees of the institution. Mr. Seymour Teulon, the treasurer, reported that the receipts during the past year, including a previous balance of £353, had amounted to £592; and the expenditure to £446, leaving a balance of £146. The institution, with this moderate amount of income, had been instrumental in conferring great public advantage.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG FEMALES.—At a recent meeting of this society, held at 28, New Broad-street, after the ordinary business had been transacted, the secretary reported that a donation of £35 had been received from the trustees (the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, &c.) of the Cholmondeley Charities. It was also unanimously resolved, "That the respectful thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Mountcashel, as chairman of this society, for bringing under the notice of the House of Peers and of the country the atrocities committed by the officers towards the female emigrants on board the emigrant ship *Indian*, on her passage to Port Adelaide, South Australia." After some other business, the meeting broke up.

RAILWAY AUDIT ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday a meeting of railway shareholders took place at the London Tavern, for the purpose of establishing an association to secure an efficient audit of railway accounts. The chair was taken by Major-General Briggs, who having gone into the various reasons which justified an application to Parliament for a general system of audit, submitted the first resolution:—"That the present system of audit of railway accounts is neither efficient nor satisfactory." The motion was passed unanimously. Mr. Nash moved the second resolution:—"That it is in the highest degree desirable that this grievance, which deeply affects private as well as corporate credit, should be remedied, and the only way of doing so is by legislative enactments." Mr. Waddy seconded the motion, which was also agreed to unanimously. Mr. Bale then moved, "That it is the opinion of this meeting that no sectional measure on the subject of audit emanating from any individual body of the railway companies at present incorporated, is deserving the sanction of the Legislature, on the ground that any system of audit, to be efficient and independent, must be one of general application to all railway companies in the United Kingdom." This was seconded by Mr. Bucton, and passed unanimously. A resolution was also passed, "That a committee be formed to carry out the objects of this association;" and that they do prepare a bill for presentation in this session of Parliament, and that the same, with the proposed system of audit, shall be submitted to the shareholders for their consideration and approval at a future meeting."—The Chairman submitted a resolution, that shareholders agree to subscribe towards the expenses of the committee now constituted. Mr. Wooler thought the expense would be a mere trifle, and yet give them a vast machinery: a subscription of 6d. per £100 would probably realise £50,000. The resolution was passed, and the following gentlemen were appointed the committee, with power to complete the number of seven; namely, Mr. Wooler, Mr. Castle, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Carvalho. A vote of thanks to the gallant chairman terminated the proceedings. The plan of the association is thus stated:—"A railway council board to be formed by a committee of shareholders, from delegates of the several railways, chosen by ballot, no proxies being allowed, a certain number of the general committee forming a working board, one or more to retire every three months, and to be substituted by other members from the general board. The working board to be assisted by the several officers, viz. secretary, accountants, audit clerks, &c. It is essential, however, that no director, chairman of board of directors, secretary, solicitor, or engineer of any railway be eligible for a seat at or vote for the council board of the shareholders. From a board so constituted there must ensue a sound and efficient audit of accounts of every railway, securing all the efficiency of a Government audit without its interference, and with this simple distinction—of emanating from the shareholders themselves, and themselves alone."

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Monday, the twenty-second annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this asylum took place at the London Tavern. The chair was filled by the treasurer, Captain H. Nelson, of the Trinity House; and, after the election of four girls and six boys from a list of twenty-eight candidates, Mr. G. S. Clarke, the honorary secretary, read the report, which was unanimously adopted. It showed that the whole of the children in the asylum had providentially escaped the recent epidemic. The number of subscribers for the past year had materially increased, and the institution was generally progressing favourably. The number of orphans admitted had been about 110. The great mortality from cholera which had occurred amongst seamen had added considerably to the number of candidates for admission; and, in consequence, a special election would (if practicable) take place shortly, to meet the emergency. A legacy of £500, bequeathed by the late Robert Newman Hunt, Esq., had been received, as also the following donations:—The Corporation of London, £100; the Trinity House, £50; and the East India Company, £50. At the late annual dinner, at which the Lord Mayor (Sir James Duke) presided, £687 18s. was collected. From charity sermons, £127 9s. 5d. had been received. The building fund had been considerably augmented, but was still inadequate for the purpose. Including a previous balance of £28 5s. 2d., the receipts of the past year had been £3141 7s. 7d.; and, after defraying the necessary expenses, and paying £525 17s. 4d. in the purchase of stock, there remained a balance of £174 13s., making a total funded stock of £5661 18s. 4d.

FEMALE EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—This society sent out their first party on Monday, by the ship *Culloden*, for Port Phillip. The individuals selected for this first experiment were thirty-eight in number, and are described as young women of excellent character. The ship selected for them carries out a number of other emigrants, and it is said to be the determination of the society thus to draft off their protégées in the ordinary vessels sailing for Australia, rather than to charter ships specially to carry those only who receive the assistance of the society. There were collected several principal members of the committee on the occasion. The Right Hon. Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Hon. Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, the Hon. Mr. Littleton, and Sir H. Verney, were of the party.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.—The commissioners for the Westminster improvements have given notice of an intended application to Parliament to enlarge the powers of their acts, and for extension of time in the compulsory purchase of land for the formation of the new Victoria-street, extending from Piccadilly to the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster Abbey. The parishes of St. John and St. Margaret, Westminster, whose interests are much compromised by the length of time taken to complete the works, are strongly opposed to any further delay, and are about to petition Parliament to that effect.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—It is stated that the Lord Chancellor has intimated his intention to elevate the undernamed gentlemen to the rank of "Queen's counsel":—Mr. Peacock, Mr. Edwin James, Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Grainger, Mr. Bliss, Mr. O'Malley, Mr. Macauley, Mr. Greaves, Mr. Townsend, and Mr. Carpenter Rowe.

ENLARGEMENT OF TOTTHILL-FIELDS PRISON.—An extensive piece of ground, generally known as Elliot's Lawn, hitherto a plantation, has been purchased, and the timber is being felled for the purpose of enlarging the Totthill-fields House of Correction at Westminster, in order to carry out the system of classification of prisoners.

PEDESTRIANISM.—FEAT UNDER ARMS.—On Friday week came off the match, undertaken by a young officer of the Guards, to walk, accounted in every respect as a private soldier, in heavy marching order, from London to Windsor Barracks, in seven hours. Five to one was subsequently betted against his doing it in six hours—the distance being 21½ miles; the weight about 60 lb., with grenadier cap, knapsack, haversack, musket, &c.; and the difficulty of walking under such equipments, without previous training, was great. The feat was accomplished in 5½ hours, to the surprise of the natives and soldiery. Crowds were collected at the entrance of Windsor: the cheering was immense. The start from Hyde Park-corner was at eight A.M. The first ten miles was walked in 2 hours 9 minutes, and the remaining eleven miles in about 2½ hours, the time of halting was 40 minutes. The rate of walking, therefore, with such equipments, without previous training, was about four miles an hour for 21 miles.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.—The gambling-houses in the vicinity of Jernyn-street, Regent-street, and Leicester-square have been placed under a close surveillance, by order of the commissioners of police. Two constables are stationed at the entrance to each house, to note down and describe the persons entering therein. They will be relieved at stated intervals, the surveillance to continue, without intermission, night and day. It is anticipated that this step will have the effect of considerably diminishing the numbers of the frequenters of these social pesthouses.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, Feb. 23:—Males, 781; females, 755; total, 1536. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 467; females, 444; total, 911. The mortality of the metropolitan districts, which in the last week of January amounted to 1094 deaths, has during the three subsequent weeks steadily declined. The number registered in the week ending last Saturday was 911; in the corresponding weeks of ten previous years (1840-49) the deaths ranged from 916 to 1253, and the average was 1008, which, if corrected for increase of population, becomes 1165; the result of the comparison is a decrease in the present return of 254 deaths. The improvement is most conspicuous in that class of diseases which affect the organs of respiration; and in connexion with this fact it is worthy of remark, that since the 24th of January the mean temperature has been about 8 deg. higher than in the same period of seven years. Last week the mean temperature was 47 deg. 2 min., though in the corresponding weeks of ten previous years (1840-49), it only ranged from 31 deg. 7 min. in 1845, to 45 deg. 4 min. in 1849. In the last four weeks the deaths from consumption have been successively 137, 135, 113, and 94; from bronchitis, 125, 84, 88, and 79; from asthma, 33, 12, 22, and 21; from pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, 75, 69, 76, and 51. Last week the deaths from the four diseases now mentioned were only 245, whilst the corrected average of the same week is 331. But though the mortality from particular causes has so much declined, the deaths in the epidemic class show a small increase on those of the previous week. There were 9 last week from small-pox, 11 from scarlatina, 21 from diarrhoea, 24 from measles, 32 from typhus, and 36 from whooping cough; but these are all less fatal than usual, except measles and diarrhoea, of which the latter shows double the average (as derived from the corresponding weeks of 1840-49), though not more than in the same week of the last three years. On the 15th and 16th of February respectively, two infant children of a labourer died of "cynanche parotidæa," at 27, Dove-row, Haggerstone East, one after 10 days', another after a fortnight's illness. One person died of intemperance.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was above 30 in., except on Tuesday and Wednesday. The mean of the week was 30.070 in. The mean daily temperature was above 48 deg. on Monday and Friday; and the lowest, which occurred on Saturday, was not less than 45 deg. 3 min.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The gathering at Liverpool, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last, was truly a "monster" one, and the enterprising Mr. Topham, who performs the triple duties of clerk of the course, handicapper, and lessee, must have reaped a rich reward for his meritorious and well-directed efforts to promote sport, and at the same time tickle the various appetites of his patrons. An immense field started for the Steeple-chase, on the result of which many thousands will have to change hands on settling day, the professionals having all the best of it. The winner was not mentioned. The coursing, as it always is in this quarter, was excellent, the dogs of the highest class, and the hares abundant and stout.

The ensuing week, if it does not approach the current one in importance, will be a busy one, the steeple-chase fixtures embracing Bridgnorth, on Tuesday; the North of England, Ashbourne (Derbyshire), and Moreton-in-the-Marsh, on Thursday; and Wetherby (Yorkshire), on Friday. The "long-tail" appointments stand thus:—Croome (Worcestershire), on Monday; Raynham and Cockermouth, on Tuesday; Lambourn, on Wednesday; and Ridgway (Lytham), on Thursday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The transactions this afternoon were in the aggregate anything but heavy, but they had the effect of restoring Bolingbroke to his old place in the betting; he was backed for a good deal of money, and left off with an upward look.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.		
9 to 1 agst Sir John	10 to 1 agst Victim	13 to 1 agst Knight of Gwynne
10 to 1 — Meath	14 to 1 — Hattrap (t'reely)	14 to 1 — Vain Hope (t)
10 to 1 — Peter Simple		14 to 1 — Columbine
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.		
6 to 1 agst Osterley	12 to 1 agst Fernhill (t)	20 to 1 agst Puffy
8 to 1 — Harriott		20 to 1 — Priestess
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
5 to 1 agst Cheerful	30 to 1 agst Eva	30 to 1 agst Inheritress
	33 to 1 agst Valentino	
CHESTER CUP.		
14 to 1 agst Glaucia (t)	20 to 1 agst Roland	20 to 1 agst Ellerdale
16 to 1 — Miss Ann		40 to 1 — Woodlark
DERBY.		
8 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum	13 to 1 agst The Nigger	20 to 1 agst Mavors
10 to 1 — Bolingbroke	16 to 1 — The Italian	25 to 1 — Cyprus (t)
11 to 1 — Knight of Avenel	16 to 1 — Voltigeur	50 to 1 — Nutshell (t)
		50 to 1 — Penang (t)

THURSDAY.—A thin muster, and only two or three bets laid: a quotation, therefore, is out of question.

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP OF 100 SOVS.—Mr. Meeson's Doubt (W. Sharpe), 1. Mr. Lawson's The Aquean (Knott), 2. **TRIAL STAKES OF 5 SOVS EACH.**—Mr. Hesselstine's Andalusian (Longstaff), 1. Mr. W. Powlett's Plo Nono (Keegan), 2. **GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE, 20 SOVS EACH.**—Mr. Wilson's Abd-el-Kader (Green), 1. Mr. Fort nd Knight of Gwynne (Wynne), 2. **OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES OF 5 SOVS EACH.**—Mr. Lawson's Eunuch, 1. Mr. Jameson's Tower, 2. **MATCH, over hurdles, 100 SOVS.**—Lord Lurgan's Fugitive, 1. Captain Cunningham's The Mease, 2.

Letters from Syra of the 9th ult. state that more than 1000 vessels had been seized and confiscated in the different ports of Greece. The maritime commerce had suffered severely; and if the blockade continued much longer, there were few who would not be reduced to bankruptcy.

KANGAROO HUNTING IN AUSTRALIA.



FULL CRY.

THESE Sketches of what may now be considered the favourite colonial sport of Australia, have been derived from the Sketch-book of a Settler, who was so struck with the novelty of the chase, that he has attempted to portray a few of its oddities. Every one familiar with the writings of Sydney Smith will recollect his ludicrous portrait of the Kangaroo: "a monstrous animal, as tall as a grenadier, with the head of a rabbit, a tail as big as a bedpost, hopping along at the rate of five hops to a mile, with three or four young Kangaroos looking out of its false uterus, to see what is passing."

That extraordinary animal, the Kangaroo, discovered by Captain Cook, is now so well known, that a description of it, in addition to our Illustrations, would be superfluous. Our countrymen pursued it in New Holland with greyhounds, and the leaps which it took surprised those who beheld it clear obstacles seven or eight feet high. In size it equals a sheep, some of the largest weighing 140lb.; and the flesh is represented by those who have tasted it as being a little like venison. The tail is said to make rich and savoury soup. The species breed pretty freely in England, and has been kept with success in our parks.

Of Kangaroos there exist a great variety of different species: among the larger ones is the common Kangaroo, called the "Forester" and "the Old Man" in New South Wales; and the red and woolly Kangaroos. They associate together in herds of greater or less extent upon the open downs and forests devoid of underwood, feed exclusively upon grass and vegetables; and, though never fat, are held in high estimation by colonial epicures.

The native name for the Kangaroo is "boomer;" hence the boomerang, the strange-looking, angular implement with which the Australians kill the animal; and the throwing of which has puzzled our mechanicians, and amused our boyhood.

The natives are very cunning in taking the kangaroo. They go forth to the chase armed only with a slender spear and a short stick; depending more on their own subtlety and acuteness, when in pursuit of wild animals,

than on the efficiency of their weapons. The scrub natives go out in large parties, and surrounding their game, drive them towards large nets, in which they become entangled. Mr. Angus, in his "Savage Life and Scenes in Australia and New Zealand," tells us that he has seen single nets of this kind forty feet in length, and curiously manufactured out of the fibres of bulrush root.

Mr. Angus relates the following interesting picture of the chase:—"In the hollow valleys bordering upon the scrub we frequently put up kangaroos. These timid creatures, which we disturbed while they were feeding, immediately took to the desert; and many a famous chase we had after them, over gum bushes and the rough surface of the loose limestone rocks. It is an extraordinary sight to see so large an animal clearing the bushes, and springing high into the air with such astonishing agility. To-day we put up a 'boomer' and a couple of does: we took after the former, the dogs following close upon his track. Down-hill our horses were the losers, the kangaroo gaining on us rapidly by his enormous flying leaps; but at two miles the dogs closed with him, and we came up as he stood at bay. He was a noble creature, and fought desperately with his fore-paws; a single kick with his hind feet would have laid any one of the dogs dead. It was a cruel sight to see the poor beast struggling hard for life beneath the bright sky, in his own free deserts; his large and eloquent eyes filled with tears, and his head and shoulders covered with blood."

The same tourist next gives us the following animated description of a sporting excursion:—

"About thirty miles to the north-west of Boston Bay is a range of mountains called the Marble Range, near which is a beautiful lake of fresh water, known as Waungarrie Lake. I started with two companions, on horseback, to visit this interesting tract of country, which was only known to a few of the settlers, and promised to afford good subjects for my pencil. At three miles from the settlement we reached 'the Swamp,' so called from a reedy lake adjoining the farm.

Several other stations were passed, belonging to flock-owners and agricultural settlers, and we then struck into a grassy country studded with *casuarina* and *Banksia* trees. Farther on, the aspect of the scene was very similar to that of the districts round Mount Benson and Lake Hawden, towards Rivoli Bay. Here also I observed the biscuit tree, much of which was extremely small, being no larger than a wafer, and lying very thickly scattered over the ground. We met Smith and Hawson returning from hunting in the scrub, each with a large kangaroo slung across his saddle, and their stock-whips curled round their shoulders. They presented admirable examples of full bush costume, in their blue woollen shirts, with appendages of pannikins, tether-ropes, and rifles. We prevailed upon them to accompany us; and the kangaroo and an emu that we had killed were planted (to use a colonial term) in the boughs of a she-oak tree, to remain in safety until our return. Upon the open scrubby plains and the low grassy hills, we observed numerous kangaroos. They frequently appeared in flocks of eight or ten at a time, and gave constant sport to the dogs.

"The rain poured down heavily until near sunset, when it cleared off, and we were amply rewarded for our ride by the enchanting prospect before us. The mountains of the Marble Range, rising abruptly, and presenting

their steep sides of quartz to the evening sun, sparkled in its rays as though inlaid with diamonds; and a richly verdant country stretched out all around, scattered with park-like trees, in the centre of which, surrounded by green banks of velvet turf, lay Waungarrie Lake. The calm surface of the water mirrored the sunset clouds, and was besprinkled with multitudes of black swans; while some kangaroos were quietly feeding near the water, undisturbed by dogs or savages for no traces of natives were discernible.

"My companions had already built a tolerably snug shelter of boughs for the night, and we sat down in front of it, with our pannikins of tea, around a blazing fire, busied in roasting kangaroo steaks upon the ashes. The heat of the fire brought out an unwelcome intruder in the form of a large scorpion, which I discovered on my bare foot just in time to prevent my being bitten. The night was mild, with thunder and lightning, and large moths flew into the fire by myriads, seeming as if wilfully destroying themselves in the red-hot embers: they would have furnished a dainty meal for the natives. This country, which is entirely uninhabited, would afford an excellent district for sheep or cattle, and I know of no situation more enticing for a settler's homestead, in the neighbourhood of Port Lincoln, than the banks of Waungarrie Lake.

"The next night we returned to the 'Swamp,' and there partook of the good cheer that awaited us; dining sumptuously upon roast goose, and other equally savoury productions of the farm. We had brought with us kangaroo, emu, and some ducks from the lake, as the result of our sport in the wilds."

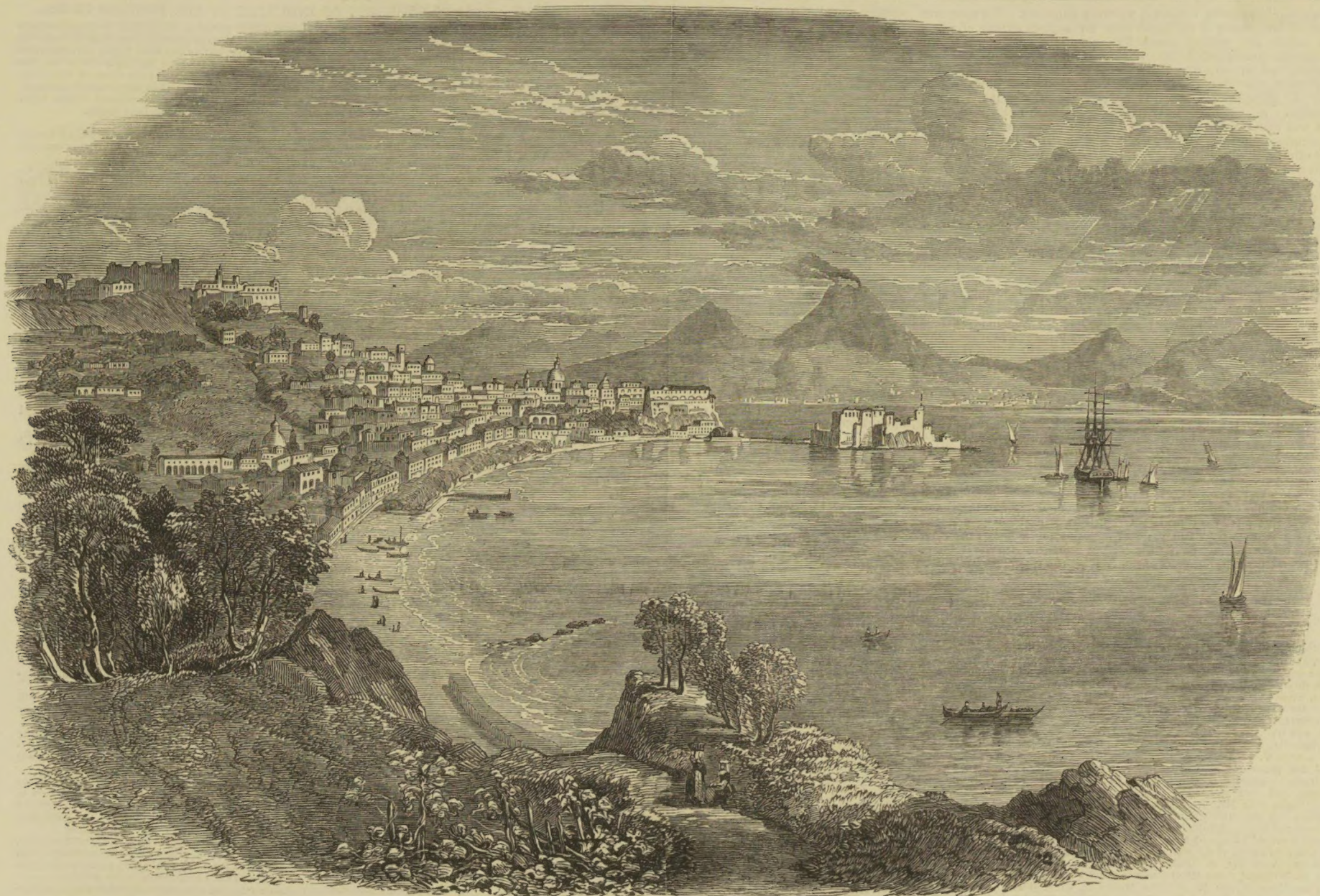
Our Illustrations show the full chase, with its adventurous character across a half-cleared country; in which the flying leaps of the kangaroo are by no means exaggerated. In the second Engraving, a party of men and dogs have come up with the kangaroo—or, as it is called, are "sticking up a boomer;" and in the third illustration, the kangaroo is seized on by the dogs, whilst the horseman assists to "stick" him.



AT BAY.—"STICKING UP A BOOMER."



KILLING A "BOOMER."



NAPLES. VESUVIUS IN THE DISTANCE.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NAPLES, February 14.

THE present eruption of Vesuvius, which commenced on the 5th of the current month, and still continues, is one of the most devastating

which has occurred in modern times. The stream, or rather streams, of lava, are crawling over the eastern flank of the mountain, possessed chiefly by the Prince Ottajano. The destructive flood is at least four miles wide, and the accompanying smaller streams which straggle from the great vein are larger than those produced by an ordinary eruption.

The accompanying Sketch represents the verge of the grand stream of lava, destroying the gateway of a villa, and burning the trees, as it advanced in slow and terrific grandeur, entombing all it met. The scene which presented itself on the arrival of our little party about midnight, at the site whence the drawing was made, cannot be imagined



ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—SKETCHED ON THE VERGE OF THE GRAND STREAM OF LAVA.

by those who have never witnessed volcanic eruptions. The enormous streams of lava threw a red light over an endless extent of cloud, which rolled and writhed about like giants in agony. A continued growl, accompanied by occasional explosions that shook the earth, added to the terror of the scene. As the wind played with the fumes of the molten lava, you occasionally caught a glimpse of the crater through the black curtains of smoke. A deep crimson flame, dotted with huge red-hot masses, was seen for an instant; and then the dusky cheek of a rose-tinted cloud shut out the grandeur of the scene, and directed the eye again to the burning river at our feet, the molten mass of which moved on with a metallic click. A shower of sand fell about us, and the effect on the eye was such that some of the party were obliged to retire. You could, however, approach the very verge of the stream of lava; and it was singular to watch its progress as it passed slowly over the trees, which lighted up as by magic, and produced silver flames amongst the red and black masses around. The buildings crumbled before the advancing tide, and in a few minutes were entirely lost sight of.

The lava has already passed over many miles of highly cultivated land, a large portion of which was possessed by the Jesuits. The advancing stream, however, has given plenty of time for the peasants, whose houses were menaced, to clear off all moveable articles; and even the doors and windows have been taken away before the buildings were attacked. Several of the many thousands who visit the mountain day and night have, by venturing too near the crater, received serious injury from the falling stones. The chief loss it created is by lava covering so many miles of valuable land.

The sunset effect on the grand column of smoke, as seen from any point of the bay, is magnificent. The round masses of cloud expand from the mouth of the crater until reaching a height about that of the mountain from the sea, and then cover the sky with variegated forms, blazing with hot golden tints, which entirely obscure the belt of mountains surrounding the bay of Naples.

[We annex a View (from an original Sketch) of the magnificent Bay: the city of Naples lies on its northern coast, and partly on the foot and partly on the slope of a range of hills which runs obliquely to the shore. On the south-east is Vesuvius, from which it is divided by a fertile plain watered by the river Sebeto; and opposite to it, across the Bay, are the mountains of Castellamare, Vico, and Sorrento, with the island of Capri due south, at the entrance of the Bay, on the side of Sicily.]

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The Society of British Musicians gave their fifth concert, on Saturday evening, at St. Martin's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Nicholson, Mr. O. May being the accompanist. The lecture-room was crowded. The scheme opened with Mr. Henry Leslie's well-written Quintet in D, for two violins (H. Blagrove and Watson), tenor (R. Blagrove), violoncello (Lucas), and contra-basso (Pratten); the quintet was very well executed. Mendelssohn's Trio in D minor, Op. 49, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, was finely given by Messrs. W. S. Bennett, Cooper, and Lucas. Mayseider's Quartet in G. Op. 23, for two violins, tenor, and violoncello, was done amply justice to by Messrs. Cooper, Watson, R. Blagrove, and W. L. Phillips. Mr. W. B. Bennett's exquisite execution of some of his pianoforte pieces, in one of which he was encased, was a great treat. Spohr's Double Quartet in E, Op. 87, for four violins, two tenors, and two violoncellos, terminated the programme. The vocal selection began with Mr. G. A. Macfarren's duo, "The Thorn," of no great pretensions, but charmingly sung by the Misses A. and M. Williams. Mr. F. Bodda sang artistically Brinley Richards's spirited bacchanalian song, "Drink, and banish sorrow," composed for and sung by Staudigl. Miss A. Williams, in Klose's song, "The Warrior," was admirably accompanied by Mr. T. Harper on the trumpet. After Mr. A. Mellon's serenade, "I rise from dreams of thee," sung by Mr. Williams, came Mendelssohn's vocal quartet, "The Vale of Rest," sung by the Misses A. and M. Williams, Messrs. T. Williams and Bodda, which was encased. This was the best concert of the series. The concluding one will take place this evening (Saturday).

The AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY gave their first concert for the season on Monday evening; Mr. L. Negri, conductor. The programme comprised Haydn's B flat symphony, and Beethoven's in A, No. 7; Benedict's MS. festival overture, composed for the opening of the Liverpool Philharmonic Hall; Mehul's overture, "Les Deux Aveugles;" Weber's "Oberon;" Meyerbeer's march, from the "Camp of Silesia;" and a fantasia on themes from Donizetti's "Lucia." Chwatal's glee, "Lovely Night;" and Weber's "Lutwof's wild Hunt," were also sung. The playing of the amateurs marked their increased confidence and improvement.

The CHORAL HARMONISTS gave their third concert on Monday, at the London Tavern. One of Hummel's Masses; Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion;" and Romberg's admirable cantata, "Song of the Bell," were included in the scheme. The chief vocalists were Misses Birch and Dolby, Messrs. Locket, Lawler, &c.

At CROSBY HALL, last Monday night, Miss Stuart "exemplified" the female characters of Shakespeare, with Mdlle. Laurette, Mdlle. Adelaide, Miss C. Emery, Miss Percy, and Miss L. Stuart as vocalists.

Mr. Willy gave an orchestral concert last Monday, at St. Martin's Hall; Mr. W. S. Bennett, conductor. In the programme were the "Naiades" overture of the latter; the "Athalie" overture of Mendelssohn; Beethoven's eighth symphony; and Weber's "Jubilee" overture. Mr. H. Blagrove played Spohr's eighth violin concerto. The singers were Misses Lucombe and Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. H. Seguin, and Signor Marchesi (his first appearance in this country). We were unable to attend this concert: it is the commencement of a series, which will require some notice, which we must postpone until the second entertainment.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Richardson, the celebrated flautist, had a concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, conducted by Messrs. Benedict and Brinley Richards. There was a very full attendance. The orchestra, with Tolbecque as first violin, consisted of nearly 80 players, including the names of Deloffre, Case, N. Mori, Mellon, Goffie, Collins, Watkins, Loder, Blagrove, Payton, Lyon, Trust, Weslake, Phillips, Hausmann, Lavenue, Guest, Howell, King, Casolari, Severn, Ribas, Barret, Nicholson, Lazarus, Baumann, Harper, C. and T. Handley, Cioffi, Prospero, Goodwin, &c. Beethoven's Symphony in C, No. 1, and the "Oberon" and "Lemora" overtures of Weber and Beethoven, were, consequently, splendidly played. Mr. Richardson performed on Siccam's patent diatonic flute the "National Russian Hymn," with variations; and with Mr. Lazarus, Bochsa's grand duo for flute and clarinet. Mr. Richardson's remarkably finished execution was duly appreciated by the auditory. Piatelli played a violoncello fantasia on the "Linda" themes to perfection. Miss M. Collins gave a concertina solo; M. Sinton, his popular violin fantasia on the "Lucresia Borgia" themes; and Miss Kate Loder, a pianoforte piece. The singers were the Hungarian vocalists, Misses Birch, Lucombe, A. and M. Williams, Dolby, Messent, Mrs. C. Harper, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. H. Seguin, Mr. F. Bodda, and Signor Marras. This was a far superior entertainment to the ordinary quality of benefit concerts.

Signor F. Ronconi, brother of the celebrated Ronconi, commenced on Wednesday night, a series of concerts at the Beethoven Rooms. Miss Noble, a debutante of much promise, was encased in Verdi's air, "Tu al cui sguardo," Mdlle. St. Marc has a fine voice. The other vocalists were Mdlle. Davinci, Miss S. Howson, Miss Leslie, Miss Rooke; Signori Burdini, F. Ronconi (an agreeable tenor), Mr. Henry Mapleson, and Mr. C. Toulmin. Burdini was encased in Donizetti's air, "Four tant d'amour." The solo instrumentalists were Thalberg and Briccialdi (flute).

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Miss Catherine Hayes appeared at the Dublin Theatre Royal on the 22d ult., in Donizetti's "Linda," with brilliant success. Miss Poole was the Pierotto; Mr. Travers, Carlo; Herr Mengis, Antonio; and Polonini, the Marquis. Signor Vera was the conductor.—The second concert of the spring series of London Wednesday entertainments took place on the 27th ult., at Exeter Hall, Ernst being still the great instrumental attraction.—Mrs. Gardner gave a concert at the Beethoven Rooms last Monday.—Mr. John Parry has been delivering his "Lights and Shadows" at Edinburgh and Glasgow this week.—The third and last classical chamber concert of Messrs. Cooper and Hancock took place on Monday, at the small room in Exeter Hall.—The first concert of the Philharmonic Society will be given next Monday.—On Tuesday, Mr. W. S. Bennett will hold his second pianoforte meeting.—On Wednesday, Herr Moique (at the Hanover Rooms) and Mr. Lucas (at his residence in Berners-street) will give their concert of classical chamber music.—Haydn's oratorio, the "Creator," will be repeated next Friday, at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa. At the first performance, Mr. Machin sang the bass part, owing to Formes' illness; but the German basso will be able to appear next Friday, with Miss Birch and Mr. Sims Reeves.—Mr. Balfe resumed his duties at Her Majesty's Theatre, on Thursday, as musical director, having been re-engaged by Mr. Lumley, who has arrived from Paris to prepare for the opening of the season.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday. The debut of Sontag last Tuesday week, at the Conservatoire Theatre, after an absence of twenty years, was remarkably brilliant. The assemblage of diplomacy to hear the Countess de Rossi, the Ambassador, was unexampled, and the diamonds of the Faubourg St. Germain were again seen after a long absence from public entertainments. Sontag made her first appearance here on the 15th of June, 1826, as Rosina in the "Barbier," and our dilettanti were quite amazed to find that she still retained her brilliant vocalisation, as was proved in Rodé's variations. The florid style was always Sontag's forte; and the dramatic scene from Gluck's "Iphigénie" was, therefore, not a happy selection for her at this concert. In the Polacca from Donizetti's "Linda," and in the variations of Rodé, her triumph was overwhelming. Signori Calzolari and Balletti were the other

vocalists; and Mdlle. Wartel played Weber's pianoforte concerto, and Cossmann a violoncello solo.

The new two-act ballet, "Stella, on les Contrebandiers," by M. St. Leon, the music by Pugnani, was produced on the 22nd inst. at the Grand Opéra. To state that Stella is the daughter of Petruccio the smuggler, and that she is beloved by Gennaro, a sailor in the revenue service, will indicate the plot of the ballet. The respective families are the Capulets and Montagues; the action passes at and near Naples. After divers adventures, the lovers are united by the abandonment of the smuggling trade by Petruccio. It is Corio who gives animation to the story. A *pas des lanternes*, with the letters of the alphabet, and the last scene, the *file di gratta*, created much admiration. Pugnani's music is noisy and coarsely scored, but it is lively and dancing in style.

At a concert given at the hotel of the Minister of the Interior, a Mdlle. Mainvielle, who is to make her debut at the Grand Opéra, sang Pacini's "Niobe" in a style to produce a considerable sensation.

Madame Sontag sang last Sunday at a concert in Brussels; next Sunday she will again sing at the Conservatoire, at which Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, who is engaged for Her Majesty's Theatre, will also appear.

Letters from Cassel, in Germany, announce that the celebrated composer, Spohr, was not expected to survive the consequences of a fall on the ice, on the 15th inst.—Meyerbeer's "Prophète" has been produced at the Hague, as well as at Amsterdam, with the greatest success: it was done in French at the former place, and in German at the latter. The composer was at Vienna, directing the rehearsals of his new work.—Herr Titi has been appointed chapel-master of the Imperial Court.—Accounts from Welmarr announce that Liszt was actively engaged in mounting Gluck's "Iphigénie en Tauride," with additional accompaniments composed by Richard Wagner.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The prospectus for the fourth season has just been issued. The directors announce that the season will begin next Saturday week (March 16th). The following list of 28 operas is enumerated as comprising the existing *répertoire* ready for representation at a few hours' notice:—"Semiramide," "La Donna del Lago," "L'Italiana in Algeri," "Il Barbiere," "La Gazza Ladra," "Il Tancrède," "La Cenerentola," and "Guglielmo Tell," of Rossini; "Ernani" and "I Due Foscari," of Verdi; "Lucia," "L'Elisir," "L'ucresia," "Anna Bolena," "Maria di Rohan," "Linda," and "Favorita," of Donizetti; "Masaniello," of Auber; "Il Matrimonio Segreto," of Cimarosa; "I Capuletti e Montecchi," "Puritani," "Sonnambula," "Norma" of Bellini; "Nozze di Figaro" and "Don Giovanni," of Mozart; and "Robert le Diable," "Les Huguenots," and "Le Prophète" of Meyerbeer. The novelties for the campaign of 1850 will be at least five out of the annexed works:—"Der Freyschütz," of Weber; "La Juive," and "Guido e Ginevra," of Halévy; "Il Bravo," of Mercadante; "Parisina," of Donizetti; "Mose in Egitto," of Rossini, with new arrangements and additions by the composer; "Iphigénie in Tauris," of Gluck; and "Fidelio," of Beethoven. The principal singers will be Grist, Mdlle. Castellani, who has been gaining glory at the Grand Opéra in Paris; Mdlle. Vera (who has produced such a favourable impression recently at the Italian Opéra in Paris), and Viardot, for soprani; Mdlle. de Meric (who at St. Petersburg has created such a *furor*) and Mdlle. d'Oskolski, as contralti; Signori Mario, Luigi Mei, Lavia, and Soldi, besides Signori Enrico Maratti and Tamberlik (who are new to this country), as tenors; Signori Tamburini, Massol, Rommi, and Ronconi, as bassi-baritoni; and Signori Fornes, Rache, Tagliacoff, Polonini, and Zelger, as bassi-profondi. Mr. Costa is the director of the music, composer, and conductor. The administrative department is vested in the hands of a committee of the *artistes*, and Mr. Frederick Gye is the acting manager, and Mr. Robertson is treasurer—a post which he has occupied for the Covent Garden Theatre proprietary for many years. Messrs. Grieve and Telbin are the scenic artists. The orchestra will consist of 16 violins, 16 second ditto, 10 tenors, 10 violoncellos, 10 contra-bassi, and 21 wood, brass, and percussion instruments, with 2 harpists—85 in all. Mr. Godfrey superintends the military bands, and Mr. Cusins is organist. The ballet-master is Sig. Casati. The opening opera will be "Il Franco Arciere" ("Der Freyschütz"), with Berlioz's recitatives—the Italian version recently produced with such success at Berlin. The cast here will be Madame Castellani as *Agathe*, and Mdlle. Vera as *Annette*; Signor Enrico Maratti, as *Max*; Fornes, as *Casper*; Massol, as *Kilian*, as played by him at the Grand Opéra in Paris; Zelger as *Cuno*; and Mei, *Ottokar*. The *mise en scène* will be on the grandest scale—the incantation scene will include some novel effects. The prospectus is one of considerable interest, containing, as it does, so many new works of every school never before heard in this country.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Douglas Jerrold's drama of "The Prisoner of War" was revived on Saturday. This piece was produced some years ago, in the first season of Mr. Macready's management at Drury-Lane, and is one of Mr. Jerrold's most successful productions. Nautical life forms the basis of the interest; and the most touching character in the play is one Captain Channel, originally played by Mr. Phelps, and now by Mr. Webster. Parental feeling is the sentiment expressed in it; and the scenes between the Captain and his daughter (Mrs. Charles Kean), in which that feeling struggles with the seaman's duty, are effective in themselves, and were, besides, well interpreted by Mr. Webster, although certainly not with that finish which distinguished his predecessor's admirable impersonation. Mr. Charles Kean was the *Lieutenant Firebrace*; and the Keleys were the two *Palmalls*, *Peter* and *Polly*, on this as on the original representation of this clever drama. Thus powerfully cast, the revival of "The Prisoner of War" will, doubtless, meet with uncommon success.

OLYMPIC.

A new one-act afterpiece was produced on Monday; it is entitled "The Poet's Slave." The poet is none other than Canons, who, according to tradition, was supported by a Negro attendant—in this new piece translated into a Gitan maiden, who visits public places every evening, and applies the produce of her talents to the replenishing of her master's larder. The King of Portugal, *Don Sebastian* (Mr. Belton), is attracted by her charms to the inn where they are lodging. He gains an interview with the girl, to whom he promises a pardon for her mother—a returned exile—if he will grant her her liberty. The arrangement is effected, and the devoted maiden is free to love. She declares her affection to be in favour of the poet; whereupon the King magnanimously resigns his own claim. The part of the *Gitan* was performed by Mrs. Seymour; that of the *Poet* by Mr. Conway. Both acted creditably. A subordinate character, *Jose*, the innkeeper, was supported most humorously by Mr. Meadows. The piece was entirely successful.

On Wednesday Mr. Lovell's play of "Love's Sacrifice" was revived. Mr. Daventport's performance of the *Merchant*, and Miss F. Vining's representation of his daughter, were both highly effective. *Lafont* was confided to Mr. Johnstone, who supported the character in that unctuous style so peculiar to him.

MARYLEBONE.

Mr. Stirling has this week presented the audience with his "Aline; or, the Rose of Killarney," the heroine being well played by Mrs. Gordon.

SURREY.

Mr. Shepherd has resorted this week to melo-drama, and put up, as an after-piece to Mr. Chorley's political comedy of "Old Love and New Fortune," the nautical drama, by Mr. Fitzball, of the "Red Rover," with panoramic scenery of its voyages, painted by Mr. John Leslie, the American artist. We doubt whether the same audience can relish both pieces.

DRURY-LANE.

On Wednesday "Ion" was revived with new scenery, and in altogether a rich and worthy style. When it is mentioned that Mr. Vandenhoff was the *Adrastus*, it will be readily understood that the best possible impersonation was rendered: it is, indeed, a magnificent classical example of acting. Mr. Anderson, having recovered his voice, was exceedingly fine in *Ion*; and Miss Vandenhoff acted *Cleopatra* with grace and feeling. The house was well attended, and the audience were well pleased. This performance, indeed, deserves especial encouragement.

THE PICTURESQUE EXHIBITION.

This is the title of a new Pictorial Exhibition, of which a private view was given on Wednesday evening, it being opened to the public next day. The idea of presenting a series of views of our own beautiful island, amidst the great competition of foreign pictures, of extent imaginary as well as real, is a good one; and this execution of it deserves to become attractive.

The Picturesque Exhibition is located in the handsome new premises, No. 309, Regent-street, immediately adjoining the Polytechnic Institution. You ascend *en haut* to an elegant little theatre, capable of accommodating some 250 persons, in a large gallery; the area being a *quasi* pit. There is a pretty painted prospectum. As the scenes are shown by gaslight, the house is occasionally darkened, the only light it then receives being by three transparent medallions, of classic design, in the ceiling. This is a novel and convenient artistic contrivance.

The Exhibition consists of a scenic tour from Primrose-hill, by the North-Western Railway, and the Chester and Holyhead line, to the last wonders of our scientific age—the Conway and Britannia Tubular Bridges (which have been so fully illustrated in this Journal). The scenes are what is termed flats; and during the change there descends a drop-curtain—not painted with the conventional mythological landscape, but a map of England, large enough for a normal school. Among the scenes are Wolverton, with its rising railway town; Coventry, bristled with spires; and Birmingham, strongly associated with our national greatness. Still more successful, as a picture, is the view of the city of Chester, with its walls of the Roman dominion; and its bridges, which are our own triumphs. This bird's-eye view, moonlit, is very effective. We next reach the first of the tube bridges, across the Conway; the fine old castle being seen to the left of the spectator. The crowning glory of the Exhibition is, however, the Britannia Bridge, completed. The flat is beautifully painted, and the distant country seen through the bridge piers is beautifully romantic; though the Titanic bridge loses some of its colossal effect in comparison with the bold sublimity of the neighbouring hills.

The several scenes are very cleverly executed by Mr. J. W. Allen, with whose large landscapes at the Suffolk-street Gallery the public yearly become familiar. Mr. Marshall, the artistic scene-painter, has also contributed his efficient aid. The gas-lighting of the scenes, by Mr. Leslie, is judiciously managed; and the entire Exhibition, with the accompanying *visu voce præcis* of the scenery and objects, will be very popular.

EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS IN 1851.

It will be seen, by the subjoined official communication, that the Commissioners for promoting the Great Exhibition of 1851 have made another step towards the end proposed in the original prospectus. The day has been fixed; arrangements for the reception of articles to be exhibited have been made; a site for the Exhibition has been decided on, and its size approximated; the terms of exhibition have been propounded; some of the requirements that are deemed necessary have been determined; and a fiscal decree relating to customs duties upon foreign and colonial articles to be sent for exhibition has been issued.

"Her Majesty's Commissioners for promoting this Exhibition state, for the information of the public, the progress made in determining on the points referred to in their announcement of the 11th ult."

"The decisions have been necessarily limited by the present want of knowledge as to what means will be placed at their disposal; and the shortness of the time for completing this vast organisation compels the Commissioners earnestly to appeal to the country to enable them as soon as possible to know on what amount of subscriptions they may ultimately rely."

"The scale on which this undertaking will be conducted must depend on the amount of pecuniary support received from the public; and the Commissioners confidently appeal to all classes to enable them to make such liberal arrangements as will ensure a success worthy of the character and position of this country, and of the invitation given to the other nations of the world to compete in a spirit of friendly emulation."

"The 1st of May, 1851, has been fixed for opening the Exhibition. The Commissioners will, at their own expense, receive all articles sent to them, and delivered at a place to be named by the Commissioners in London on and after the 1st of January, 1851, and until the 1st of March inclusive, after which day no further goods will be received."

"Her Majesty has granted a site for this purpose on the south side of Hyde-park, between Kensington drive and Rotten-row. From an approximate estimate, the Commissioners believe that the building ought to cover from 16 to 20 acres, or about 1,000,000 of square feet."

"The productions of all nations will be exhibited together, under one general classification."

"The articles exhibited will be divided into four sections, and a classified list, with instructions, affecting each department, are appended."

"The building will be provided free from rent, and fireproof."

"Exhibitors will deliver their objects at their own charge and risk at the building in the Park, but no charges will be made while they remain there."

"Colonial and foreign productions will be admitted duty free for the Exhibition, but not for internal consumption. Such articles will be considered as bonded goods, and the Commissioners of the Exhibition will make suitable arrangements for their reception."

"The Commissioners desire a complete local organisation, and that local committees shall collect subscriptions within their districts, advertise all subscriptions received, and defray all local expenses, paying a suitable commission for collection."

"The Commissioners desire the extension of the same complete local organisation to the colonies."

"Subscriptions should be paid to the treasurers of the local committees, and then transferred to the general fund at the Bank of England, in the names of Messrs. A. K. Barclay, W. Cotton, Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., and Baron L. de Rothschild, M.P."

"The Commissioners having undertaken the control over the expenditure of all money that may come into their treasurer's hands, have arranged for auditing accounts and ensuring the strictest economy."

"The Commissioners hope that the funds raised by voluntary contribution will enable them to regulate the sums to be paid for entrance, that all classes may be enabled to visit the Exhibition."

"Any surplus left after giving every facility to the exhibitors, and increasing the privileges of the public as spectators, will be applied to purposes strictly connected with the ends of the Exhibition, or for the establishment of future similar exhibitions."

"However large the building may be, the articles sent may exceed any space that can be provided; the Commissioners, therefore, reserve ample powers of rejection and selection. The quantity of space to be allotted must necessarily depend on the amount subscribed; but, under all circumstances, they will have to exercise a certain discretion."

"The Commissioners desire that the local committees will, as early as possible, procure an inventory or specification of articles proposed to be exhibited from their districts, and of the space required for their exhibition, that the Commissioners may determine as soon as possible the proportions of the building."

"The Commissioners are in communication with the Foreign-office in Downing-street, as to the means of informing foreign governments of the arrangements in progress."

"The principles on which the prize fund of £20,000 shall be appropriated, and the best mode of adjudging, are under consideration."

"The Commissioners will afford every information in their power on any points respecting which local committees may address inquiries to the secretaries of the commission."

(Signed)

J. SCOTT RUSSELL.
STAFFORD H. NORTHGOTE.

"At the New Palace, Westminster, Feb. 21, 1850."

(From the Gazette of Tuesday last.)

The following are classified lists of objects which may be admitted to the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be opened in London on the 1st of May, 1851. There are four grand sections in all.

This division of the objects for exhibition into four sections will be generally preserved. Articles belonging to one section may, however, be admitted to another, where they may be considered necessary, but in such cases for illustration only.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE.

Under raw materials in this section are to be included all products of the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, either in an entirely raw state, or in any stage of preparation previous to arriving at the state of a finished manufacture (as in section III). They are classified according to their uses to man, in their original state and in their chemical and mechanical transformations.

(A).—MINERAL KINGDOM.

1. USED IN METALLIC MANUFACTURES.

- (a) *Ores, and Modes of Dressing.*—Native Metals, or Metallic Ores, the modes of dressing, such as crushing, stamping, &c.
- (b) *Metallurgical Processes.*—The various methods of roasting and smelting the ores, so as to illustrate processes.
- (c) *Alloys.*—Bronzes of various kinds, such as statuary, gun, bell, and speculum metal, &c.
- (d) *Metals in Process of Adaptation to Finished Manufactures.*—Rolled and drawn in sheets, wires, &c., and cast in pigs, bars, &c., plated and electrotyped metals, &c.

2. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

(A). Chemical Substances employed in Manufactures.

- (a) *Non-Metallic Substances.*—Such as carbon in its various states for the purposes of fuel, charcoal, coke, bituminous coal, anthracite, lignite, artificial fuels, products of distillation of coals, mineral oils, and naphtha; phosphorus in its different states; sulphur, as in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, &c.; muriatic acid; nitric acid; boracic acid, &c.
- (b) *Alkalies, Earths, and their Compounds.*—Such as potash and its salts, as carbonate, sulphate, and chloride of potash; nitre, native and artificial, &c.
- (c) *Metals Proper, and their Compounds.*—Such as iron and its salts, iron pyrites for green vitriol, colcothar, ochre, Venetian red, or as used for calico printing and dyeing, sulphate of iron as used for making sulphuric acid, &c.; copper, as acetate and sulphur of copper as used for colours and dyeing, for electrotyping, &c.
- (d) *Mixed Chemical Manufactures.*—Such as soap, prussiate of potash and Prussian blue, ultra-marine, &c.

(B). Chemical Substances used in Medicine.

- (a) *Non-Metallic Substances.*—As iodine, bromine, chlorine, sulphur, phosphorus, charcoal, and their compounds, &c.
- (b) *Alkalies, Earths, and their Compounds.*—As carbonates, chlorides, sulphates, nitrates, phosphates, &c.; and other compounds of potash, soda, lime, and magnesia, &c.
- (c) *Metallic Preparations.*—As calomel, corrosive sublimate, red oxide, and bi-sulphuret of mercury, and other compounds; salts of silver, copper, iron, antimony, zinc, &c.
- (d) *Rarer Substances, manufactured chiefly for the Use of the Scientific Chemist.*—Iodine, bromine, selenium, potassium, sodium, and other rare metallic bases, and their compounds, &c.

3. USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS, POTTERY, AND EARTHENWARE.

(A). Glass.

- (a) *Coarser Materials used in Glass-making.*—As sand, chalk, carbonates of soda and potash, sulphate of soda, gypsum, common salt, rock salt, soaper's waste, gas lime, lime, clay, &c.
- (b) *Colours and Chemical Materials used in further Processes of Glass-making.*
- (c) *Various kinds of Glass used for Manufactures.*

(B). Porcelain and Pottery.

- (a) *Materials used, and the modes of Dressing and Preparing them for Use.*
- (b) *Finer kinds, as used for Manufacturing Purposes.*
- (c) *Coarser kinds, as used for Manufacturing Purposes.*—Materials for bricks, house and field draining tiles and pipes, common jars, bottles, pans, &c.

4. STONES AND MINERAL SUBSTANCES FOR BUILDING IMPLEMENTS AND DECORATION.

- (a) *Employed in Architecture and Engineering.*
- (b) *Implements.*
- (c) *Personal Decoration.*

(B).—VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

1. SUBSTANCES USED CHIEFLY AS FOOD, OR IN ITS PREPARATION.

- I. Agricultural produce—Cereals, pulses, oil-seeds, &c.; II. Dried fruits and seeds; III. Substances used in the preparation of drinks; IV. Spices and condiments; V. Starch series; VI. Sugar series; VII. Fermented liquors and distilled spirits from unusual sources.

2. MATERIALS USED CHIEFLY IN THE CHEMICAL ARTS, OR IN MEDICINE.

- VIII. Gum series; IX. Resin series—resins and balsams, gum resin, gum elastic; X. Oil series—volatile oils, drying fat oils, non-drying fat oils, solid oil, wax; XI. Acids; XII. Dyes and colours; XIII. Tanning substances; XIV. Intoxicating drugs; XV. Medicinal substances.

3. MATERIALS FOR BUILDING, CLOTHING, ETC.
XVI. Fibrous substances—cordage and clothing materials; XVII. Cellular substances; XVIII. Timber and fancy woods, for construction and ornament, and prepared for dyeing, &c.

4. MISCELLANEOUS SUBSTANCES.
XIX. Miscellaneous substances not elsewhere enumerated.

(C)—ANIMAL KINGDOM.

1. SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD.

2. SUBSTANCES USED FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

3. SUBSTANCES USED IN MANUFACTURES.

(a). For Textile Fabrics and for Clothing.—Wool, hair bands and ropes; bristles, whalebones. Silk from the silkworm, *Bombyx mori*, and from other species in India, e.g. *Bombycia cynthia* and *Atticus paphia*; feathers, down, fir, skins, leather; elytra or beetle wings (for ornaments of dress); byssus, from the pinna shell-fish (manufactured into gloves.)

(b). For Domestic or Ornamental Purposes, or for the Manufacture of Implements.—Bone, horn, hoofs, ivory, tortoiseshell, &c.

(c). As Agents in the Manufacture of various Articles.—Glue, isinglass, gelatine; bone black, ivory black, animal charcoal.

(d). For the Production of Chemical Substances.—Bones, &c. (for phosphorus, ammonia, cyanides, &c.)

(e). For Pigments and Dyes.—Cochineal, carmine, from the *Coccus cacti*, &c.

SECTION II.—MACHINERY.

DIVISION A.—MACHINES FOR DIRECT USE.

1. Prime Movers.—As boilers and furnaces for generating steam, &c.
2. Separate Parts of Mechanism and Gearing.—As toothed wheels, &c.
3. Machines for Raising and Moving Bodies.
4. Machines for Weighing, Measuring, and Registration.
5. Instruments and Miscellaneous Contrivances.
6. Cannon and Small Arms, Pistols, &c.
7. Agricultural Machinery.

DIVISION B.—MANUFACTURING MACHINES, OR SYSTEMS OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS EMPLOYED FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PURPOSES:—

1. Manufactures of all Fabrics that are Spun, Woven, Felled, or Laid.
2. Manufactures of Metals.
3. Manufactures of Mineral Substances.
4. Manufactures of Vegetable Substances.
5. Manufactures of Animal Substances.
6. Machinery and Apparatus for Brewing, Distilling, and Manufacturing Chemistry.

DIVISION C.—MODELS OF ENGINEERING STRUCTURES, EXHIBITING THE APPLICATION OF MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES.

Models of bridges, viaducts, roofs of large span, in stone, wood, iron, &c. Models of docks, locks, lighthouses, breakwaters, harbours, landing piers, &c.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.

Manufactures to be exhibited in this Section must be in their finished state, as fit for use.

1. Fabrics.—Goods, plain and figured in the loom; also printed, coloured, or embossed, including linens, canvas, floor-cloths, calicoes, &c.
2. Manufactures in Metals.
3. Manufactures in Glass, Porcelain, Terra-cotta, and Earthenware of all kinds, &c.
4. Manufactures from Vegetable Substances.—Wood, straw, hemp, grass, &c.
5. Manufactures from Animal Substances.—Ivory, bone, horn, parchment, &c.
6. Smallwares and Chemical Compounds; as umbrellas, garments, &c.

SECTION IV.—SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND THE PLASTIC ART.

Objects formed in any kind of Material, if they exhibit such a degree of taste and skill as to come under the denomination of Fine Art, may be admitted into this Section.

1. Sculpture as a Fine Art.—a. In metals, whether simple, as gold, silver, copper, iron, zinc, lead; or compound, such as bronze, electrum, &c. b. In minerals, whether simple, as marble, stone, gems, clay, &c.; or in materials elaborated from them, as glass, porcelain, &c. c. In woods and other vegetable substances. d. In animal substances, such as ivory, bone, shells, shell-comes.
2. Works in Die Sinking, Intaglios.
3. Architectural Decorations.—Whether integral or adventitious, as in relief, in colour, stained glass, tapestry.
4. Mosaics and Inlaid Work.—In stone, tiles, vitrified materials, wood, and metal.
5. Enamels.—On metals, china, and glass.
6. Materials and Processes applicable to the Fine Arts generally, including fine art printing, printing in colour, &c.

Models.—In architecture, topography, and anatomy.

CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS.

All spirits, wines, and fermented liquors, unless derived from unusual sources, are inadmissible, except in special cases and under special restrictions; and when oils, spirits, &c. are exhibited, to prevent accidents they must be shown in well-secured glass vessels.

All highly inflammable articles—such as gunpowder, detonating-powders, lucifer-matches, &c.; and all live stock, and articles perishable within the duration of the Exhibition—are inadmissible, unless especially excepted.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE.

Division (a).—*Mineral Kingdom*.—It is desirable that the raw materials should be shown in connexion with the produce of the mineral kingdom, so as to form a history and explanation of the processes employed to fit them for the useful and ornamental purposes of life. The Exhibition will thus comprehend (1) illustrations of the various modes of extracting and preparing the raw material for produce; (2) illustrations of methods of reducing, working, or combining raw materials, so as to obtain products which may afterwards receive applications to the useful or ornamental purposes of life. The specimens fitted for exhibition should include (1) only those remarkable for their excellence, for novelty in their occurrence or application, or economy of their extraction or preparation; or (2) those remarkable as illustrations of some further processes of manufacture.

Division (b).—*Vegetable Kingdom*.—The objects which the Commission is most desirous of receiving among the products of the vegetable kingdom are such as from their utility, novelty, or practical interest may appear especially deserving public attention. Particularly fine samples of substances in common use; authenticated samples of substances having similar properties, but derived from different sources, such as arrowroot, sagu, &c. Dyeing materials, accompanied by specimens exhibiting the effect of such materials. Fancy wood, both in the polished, rough, and manufactured state. All sorts of materials which are applicable to the manufacture of linen, cordage, wickerwork, paper, and the like. Nothing, however, appears suitable to this exhibition except such results of human industry as are capable of being preserved without injury through several months.

Division (c).—*Animal Kingdom*.—As illustrations in this division, the various processes of preparation may be exhibited in connexion with the raw materials; and in some cases a finished article may be introduced as the termination of a series of objects in preparatory stages. Nothing, however, appears suitable to this Exhibition except such results of human industry as are capable of being preserved without injury through several months.

SECTION II.—MACHINERY.

Division (a).—*Machines for Direct Use*.—Machines will be exhibited in motion whenever it may be desirable to do so, and it may be found practicable to provide the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

Division (b).—*Manufacturing Machines*.—Although in arranging this class for exhibition it will generally be found advisable to separate products from the producing mechanism, yet the latter should always be accompanied with sufficient specimens of the raw material, in its several stages of manufacture, and of the finished product, to make the operation of the machinery intelligible. This complete series of tools and machinery that belongs to the manufacture of any object of common use, such as a watch, a button, or a needle, accompanied by specimens of the object and its parts, in their various stages of progress, is so instructive and interesting that it is very desirable to obtain several such series for the proposed exhibition.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.

Manufactures to be exhibited in this section must be in their finished state, as fit for use. All articles to be admitted in this section must exhibit one or more of the following qualifications:—1. Increased usefulness, such as permanency in dyes, improved forms and arrangements in articles of utility, &c. 2. Superior skill in workmanship, as in block printing, chasing, &c. 3. New use of known materials. 4. Use of new materials. 5. New combinations of materials, as in metal and pottery. 6. Beauty of design, in form or colour, or both, with reference to utility. 7. Cheapness, relatively to excellence of production.

SECTION IV.—SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND THE PLASTIC ART.

Objects formed in any kind of material, if they exhibit such a degree of taste and skill as to come under the denomination of fine art, may be admitted into this section. The specimens exhibited shall be works of living artists. Oil paintings and water-colour paintings, drawings and engravings, are not to be admitted, except as illustrations or examples of materials and processes; and portrait busts are not to be admitted.

A meeting took place on Saturday last, at Stafford House, where, on the invitation of the Duchess of Sutherland, a very large party of distinguished ladies assembled, in order to determine upon a plan for aiding the Prince Consort in carrying out the great Exhibition of National Industry propounded by his Royal Highness. Among the ladies who took part in the proceedings were—the Marchioness of Westminster, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marchioness of Athol, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Countess of Shelburne, the Countess Waldegrave, the Countess of Clanwilliam, the Countess de Planchant, the Countess Grey, the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, Viscountess Palmerston, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Stanley, Lady Peel, Lady Dover, Lady Ashburton, Lady Foley, Lady Grey, Lady Mary Stanley, Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, &c. The Earl Granville, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, and Lord Dufferin were the gentlemen present. A number of resolutions were passed, and a committee formed, to which Lord Dufferin and Lord F. Howard were elected honorary secretaries; after which the proceedings were adjourned.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MATE-MATICIAN.—The suggestion is a good one, and shall not be forgotten. W. J. B. W. F. R. D. M. RUDIS.—It shall be reported on next week. PAX.—The celebrated match between Mr. Stanton and the French Champion was fought in Paris during the winter of 1847, and lasted about six weeks.

R. V. JUVENUS.—The Black King in Enigma No. 546 should stand at Q B 5th, not K B 5th. CACAS.—1. If White had taken the Bishop at move 18 their adversaries might have checked with a Q, and then played P to Q 4th, winning a piece. 2. Black did not take the Bishop at move 23, simply because the Bishop would have captured their Q in return.

J. T. C. FOTERIE.—The new Chess-men made in Cararra are not allowed to be sold without the label on the bottom of the box in which they are contained.

OMICRON.—Will our indefatigable Correspondent oblige us, in confidence, with an address? It is impossible, with so little space at command, that we can say all that is needful to secure the correct production of his Problems.

VIGO.—Country members are admissible at the St. George's Chess-club at a subscription of one guinea per annum.

W. G. YORK.—Will you favour us with an address? G. W. R.—Unfortunately, the Mate may be given in your problem two ways, since White, at his 3rd move, instead of playing P to Q 4th, can move Q to her Kt 4th (ch), &c. Will you oblige us in future by sending more legible diagrams?

S. P. Q. R.—We are in daily expectation of the opening games in the great chess match at Washington.

BRUTUS.—Blank diagrams, for Problems, can be got, if we mistake not, at the office of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, King William-street, Claring-cross, or of Hastings, in Carey-street.

SIR G. P. ISLIS OF MAN.—A private communication has been forwarded.

FIX.—We mentioned last week that the "Chess-Player's Text-Book" may be got at Louchard's, in Piccadilly.

S.—Y.—Upon re-examination, we believe you will find that Black may retard the mate, in your solution, one move more, by playing—3. B to Q sq. Is it not so?

R. W. S. OXFORD; JUVENUS; M. P. F. G. R.—They are now under consideration.

INTERPRETER.—It shall appear among the Chess Enigmas shortly.

R. D. M.—Enigma No. 544 appears to us correct. Pray make another attempt.

C. F. S. H. E. B.—The selection of games is highly interesting. We shall look forward with much pleasure for those promised.

D. Y.—It is highly probable we may receive the first games of the grand match in time for our next Number; and if so they will be given, with copious notes by the Editor.

GEORGIUS, WILLY.—The "marvellous" collection of games, problems, &c. contained in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, is only to be obtained by the purchase of the back Numbers.

Apply to the publisher by letter.

W. R. S. CAMBRIDGE.—Your opponent cannot place his King within the range of your Queen when the latter is occupied in covering your King from check, any more than he could if she were perfectly free.

LEO.—We have not got the Number at hand to refer to, but are quite sure the position is correct.

ETONIENSIS.—The public should be on their guard against some villainous imitations of the *Stanton Chess-men*, which a few inferior shops are attempting to palm upon the unwary. Those which are genuine cannot be sold without the label which we have so often described on the outside bottom of the box.

SOLUTIONS BY M. R. DERBY, DRUID, R. V. JUVENUS, P. T. J. L. H. R. D. M. PHILIP, CHES. BELLARY, BRUTUS, OTIO, S. A. A. B. C. ROBERTS, PHIZ, G. M. D. TANTAR, COSMO, I. BOLDEN, are correct. Those by T. W. VAUX, BARON DE R., are wrong.

*** We are again obliged, from stress of room, to defer our answers to a host of Chess communicants.

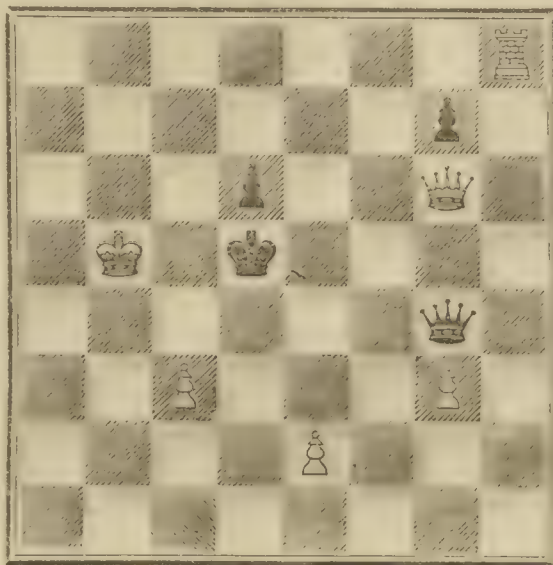
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 318.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. B takes K. | R to K R 5th (best) | 4. B to K R 5th. | P to K 5th (best) |
| 2. R to K Kt 4th (ch) | R takes R. | 5. B to K Kt 7th (ch) | B to K B 3d |
| 3. B takes R. | B to Q sq (best) | 6. B takes B—mate. | |

PROBLEM No. 319.

By W. GRIMSHAW, York.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Second and concluding Game in the Match between the Chess Clubs of Reading (Berkshire) and Penzance (Cornwall).

(Queen's Gambit.)

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| WHITE (Reading). | BLACK (Penzance). | WHITE (Reading). | BLACK (Penzance). |
| 1. P to Q 4th | P to Q 4th | 16. Q R to Q sq | P to K B 5th |
| 2. P to Q B 4th | P takes P | 17. B to its sq | K R to B 3d |
| 3. P to K 3d | P to K 4th | 18. Kt to Q B 3d | Kt to K 2d |
| 4. B takes P | P takes P | 19. Kt to K 4th | K R to K B 2d |
| 5. P takes P | K Kt to B 3d | 20. Kt to K 5th | B takes Kt |
| 6. Q Kt to B 3d | K B to Q 3d | 21. Kt to Q B 5th (c) | Q takes Q P (d) |
| 7. K Kt to B 3d | Q Kt to B 3d | 22. Q to Q B 2d (e) | Q Kt to Q B 3d |
| 8. Castles | Castles | 23. R takes Q | Kt takes R |
| 9. P to K R 3d | P to K R 3d (a) | 24. Q to K Kt 6th | K Kt to B 3d |
| 10. P to Q R 3d | Q B to K B 4th | 25. Kt to Q 3d | B to Q 3d |
| 11. Q B to K 3d | Q to her 2d | 26. R takes R (ch) | Kt takes R |
| 12. K R to K sq | Q R to K sq (b) | 27. Q to K 4th | R to K 2d |
| 13. K B to Q 3d | B takes B | 28. Q takes Kt | Kt to K B 3d |
| 14. Q takes B | Kt to K R 4th | 29. P to K B 3d | |
| 15. Q Kt to K 2d | P to K B 4th | | |

And Black resigned the Game and the Match.

(a) The precautionary advance of the K R Pawn early in the contest appears to be indispensable in this particular opening. (See the many beautiful examples of the Queen's Gambit in the *Match between La Bourdonnais and McDonnell*.)

(b) At the first view, a powerful if not an irresistible attack seems obtainable at this point by taking the K R Pawn with the Bishop; but, on examination, it ends in Black's discomfiture.

(c) All this is exceedingly well played by the Reading amateurs, and serves to render the game both lively and interesting—a combination of qualities to which very few Games by Correspondence can make any pretensions.

(d) Is it possible that Black could have overlooked the danger menaced, or did they purposely, and with malice aforethought, give up their Queen? In either case, we are compelled to say, the result is not very creditable to their discernment.

(e) Our young players will soon see that the Black Queen is entrapped beyond the chance of extrication now.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. C. Smith gives the odds of the Pawn and Move to Mr. Hughes.

(Before playing over this game, remove White's K B P from the board.)

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| BLACK (Mr. Hughes). | WHITE (Mr. Smith). | BLACK (Mr. Hughes). | WHITE (Mr. Smith). |
| 1. P to Q 4th | P to Q 4th | 14. K to his square | Q takes Q B |
| 2. P to Q B 4th | K Kt to B 3d | 15. Q takes Q P (ch) | K to R sq |
| 3. P to Kt 3d | P to K 3d | 16. K B P takes Kt | Q to K R 5th (ch) |
| 4. Q B to K Kt 5th | K B to Q Kt 5th | 17. K to Q 2d | Q R to Q Kt 7th (ch) |
| 5. Q B P takes P | P takes P | | (ch) |
| 6. Q to her R 4th (ch) | Q Kt to B 3d | 18. K to Q 3d | Q B takes K Kt P |
| 7. Castles (a) | K B takes Kt | 19. K Kt to B 3d | Q to K B 7th |
| 8. P takes B | Castles | 20. Q R to Q 2d | K R takes Kt (ch) |
| 9. P to K B 3d | Q B to K B 4th | 21. P takes R | Q takes R (ch) |
| 10. P to K Kt 4th | P to Q Kt 4th | 22. K to Q B 4th | Q R to Q Kt sq |
| 11. Q takes Q Kt P (b) | Q R to Q Kt sq | 23. P takes Q B | Q takes Q R P (ch) |
| 12. Q takes Q Kt | Q R to Q Kt 8th (ch) | 24. K to Q B 5th | Q to her R 4th (ch) |
| | (ch) | 25. K to Q B 4th | Q to her R 3d (ch) |
| 13. K to Q 2d | K Kt to Q 5th (ch) (c) | 26. K to Q B 5th | Q to her R 4th (ch) |

Drawing the game, Black not daring to alter his moves.

(a) By casting on this side, Black exposes his King unnecessarily to a violent attack.

(b) This looks doubly hazardous; but play as he might, White was sure to harass him by pressing on the Pawns of the Queen's wing.

(c) Instead of this, we should have preferred playing Q R to Q Kt 3d. For suppose—

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| BLACK. | WHITE. |
| 13. Q to her R 4th (best) | Q R to Q Kt 3d |
| 14. Q to her K 4th (best) | Kt to K 5th (ch) |
| (If he take the Kt with his B, White retakes with his K R, and can win the Queen or force the game in three or four moves.) | |
| 15. P takes Kt (best) | Q takes R (ch) |
| 16. K to his sq. or a | B takes K P |

And White must win easily.

And Black cannot save his game.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Saturday last, the Lord Mayor, Alderman Humphery, and the Rev. Mr. Marshall, the chaplain to the chief magistrate, had an interview with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who accepted an invitation to dine at the Mansion House on Thursday, the 21st of March, in honour of the occasion of the forthcoming great Arts Exhibition. The entertainment will be of the most magnificent description, and several of the most illustrious men will be invited by the hospitable chief magistrate to meet his Royal Highness.

At Histon, on Wednesday week, a bullock belonging to Mr. Papworth went into the yard of the lord of the manor, and from thence into the butler's pantry; he then turned round, and went into the servants' hall, alarming the whole family; having stayed there some time, he put his head out of the window, and finding the course clear, jumped into the yard again, to the great joy of the servants, having done very little damage.

On the morning of the 6th instant, after the storm from the west, many of the windows at Lichfield were covered with salt, as were the evergreen shrubs in the gardens, some of which retained a saltiness for several days.

At the rent audit of C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P., at Arbury, on Thursday se'night, ten per cent. was, by Mr. Newdegate's direction, returned to the tenantry, in consequence of the low price of grain.

In two days of the last week upwards of 500 persons sailed from the port of Waterford on passage as emigrants to America.

As an instance of the extent to which the London market is supplied with butcher meat from Scotland, it is mentioned in the local papers, that, within a period of some seventy-six or eighty days lately, no fewer than 290 tons weight of butcher meat were despatched from one rural station of the North-British Railway.

Accounts from Vienna of the 17th ult. state that an Austrian corps d'armée is to enter Rome at the same time as the Pope.

Mrs. Elizabeth Frank, an aged lady, died a short time ago at Middlethorpe Hall, near York. The bulk of her property, exceeding £10,000, is left to the Pastoral Aid and Church Missionary Societies. No other society is mentioned in her will, except the Clergy Daughters' School, at Casterton, to which a reversionary legacy is left exceeding £1000.

The King of Sweden, in a Council of State, held at Stockholm on the 12th ult., officially announced that the marriage of the Prince Royal with a Princess of Holland had been resolved on.

It is stated in a letter from Frankfurt, of the 18th ult., that the Federal Commission has sent £15,000 to London as a payment on account for the vessels ordered by the ex-Central Government of Germany for the German fleet.

Lord Gough, Major Edwardes, and some other officers who were engaged in the late campaigns in India, were presented with congratulatory addresses by the military authorities in Southampton on Monday, on the occasion of their arrival from the East.

At Madrid, on the 16th ult., cannon were fired, the national flag was displayed, and there was an illumination of the Ministerial hotels and public buildings, and also of many private houses, as a sign of rejoicing at her Majesty the Queen of Spain's interesting condition.

M. Mazzini, the ex-triumvir of the Roman Republic, has just left Switzerland, probably on the injunction of the authorities, to proceed to London, the place which he has chosen for refuge.

About 150 of the workmen employed at the Mendip Mines have struck for wages. This determination was made known by them in a body to the chairman of the company, Mr. E. H. Barwell. There has been no reduction made lately, and the men were in the receipt of the full amount usually paid to labourers.

Mr. Fletcher Conyers Norton, unpaid Attaché to the British Embassy at Naples, is removed to a similar position at Brussels.

It is in contemplation to form a separate convict establishment in Western Australia, under the superintendence of Commander Henderson, R.N.

The Rev. J. Dobie is appointed chaplain to the Hulk Establishment at Woolwich, in the place of the Rev. Steward W. Hanna; and the Rev. George Dowell is appointed Chaplain to the British Embassy at Paris.

The want of surgeons in the Austrian army is so greatly felt, that, in order to induce civil surgeons to go into the army, the military council decreed that the usual fee of diplomacy is remitted, and a present given of from 100 to 150 florins.

A recent conflagration in the salt-works of Bohemia extended above two miles. The damage is immense, for, independently of the total destruction of a large mass of raw salt, a great quantity of distilled salt is mixed; and it will, besides, be impossible to recommence the works for more than a month.

A conspiracy, in which twelve Custom-house officers were concerned, has been discovered in the tobacco department of the Excise at Liverpool, by means of which large quantities of tobacco were stolen. This speculation has been carried on systematically ever since 1847.

We regret to state that the Earl of Lincoln's yacht, the *Gitana*, with the noble Earl and party on board, ran ashore off Tenedos, on her voyage to Egypt. Her Majesty's steamer *Rosamond*, Commander Foote, proceeded to her assistance, and she was got off in a leaky state, and arrived at Alexandria on the 27th Dec., where she will be repaired.

The imports of wheat, flour, Indian corn, &c., from foreign ports into Liverpool, for the two weeks ended the 19th ult., were 10,272 bushels wheat; 11,451 barrels flour; 75,650 bushels Indian corn; 14,993 bags ditto; 651 barrels ditto meal; 21,504 bushels beans; 1412 boxes cheese; 50 casks ditto.

Accounts from Copenhagen of the 14th ult. state that the King of Denmark was still confined to his bed, and had a violent fever. His state has caused some disquietude.

On Thursday night week, the corn windmill at Eccleston, near Croston, Lancashire, was burnt down, and a quantity of grain destroyed. The fire was caused by friction, we believe, the very high wind propelling the sails at so fast a rate as to cause some of the wood in connexion with the iron-work to ignite.

The Rev. R. W. Hippisley, Rector of Stow-on-the-Wold, has made a present to the parish of a most splendid church service and bible. In addition, Mrs. Hippisley has given a most elaborately worked communion table-cover, of the most costly materials; and what adds so much to the value of the gift, is that the work has been done by her own hands.

A petition to the Queen from the Bath Church of England Lay Association is now in course of signature, "for the due preservation of episcopal property, and the establishment of an increased number of the bishops of our Church." The petition expresses an



BRIDGEWATER HOUSE.—ARCHITECT, CHARLES BARRY, ESQ., R.A.

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE.

THIS splendid pile, as far as the exterior is concerned, is rapidly approaching completion. It is one of the finest specimens of domestic architecture in the metropolis; and, in its general features, is dignified and noble in the extreme—the clusters of chimneys forming striking and effective peculiarities in the design. In plan, Bridgewater House is almost a square, the south front being 142 feet 6 inches from east to west; and the west front, 122 feet from north to south. The projection of the wings on the west front is very slight, and the windows in them, upon the principal story, have massive projecting balconies. The windows throughout the two fronts, on the principal floor, have arched pediments to them, filled in with small shields having a monogram of two "E's" intertwined, for "Ellesmere," and beautifully sculptured foliage: in the panel beneath the pediment is the motto of the Duke of Bridgewater, "Sic donec." The dressings of the windows have elegant festoons of foliage; and we should observe, that the string-course under the second-floor windows, composed of a folded ribbon, is extremely picturesque. The balustrade surmounting the building is varied in its outline by vases upon the dies. The cornice, with its trusses and panels filled with flowers, is also very rich and picturesque; and the rusticated work at the angles of the wings, &c. is beautifully designed and executed. The south elevation has no projections on the front wall; the rusticated quoins at the angles, only, breaking the surface of the wall. The entrance porch is on this front of the building, and is of nice design, having clustered columns at the angles. Over the entablature is the inscription "Restauratum 1849;" and the keystone to the arched doorway is the lion rampant, the crest of the Earl of Ellesmere.

Of the interior of this house it is impossible to speak accurately, as it is in so unfinished a state; but there will be a magnificent hall, a series of state apartments of great extent and magnificence (these will occupy the front next the Green Park), and a picture-gallery of great height, and occupying the whole length of the northern front. On the east side of the building a mezzanine is introduced, appropriated to the lady's maids; and over this story are the wash-house and laundry.

We should observe, that it is understood the magnificent collection of pictures will be open to the inspection of the public, and a separate staircase is arranged at the north-east corner; so that the freedom of access to the public will not interfere with the privacy of the noble Earl's establishment.

This elegant mansion is designed by Charles Barry, Esq., R.A., and is one of his most effective compositions. The details to the windows, &c. were modelled by Mr. John Thomas, in that usual tasteful style for which we have so often praised him; and the building is erected by the Messrs. Baker, in the very best manner.

This magnificent mansion is situated on the east side of the Green Park, near to Spencer House. Its south, or entrance front, is in Cleveland-row, named after Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, who resided in Berkshire House, long since taken down. The windows of the state rooms of the new mansion command cheerful views across the park, and towards Buckingham Palace. It is near to Stafford House, the tasteful mansion of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland; and St. James's Palace, and Marlborough House.

PRESENT FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT TO ETON, COLLEGE.—The boys' library at this ancient seat of learning has just been enriched by the addition of a very valuable work, the gift of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, containing numerous and most curious examples of early cutting in wood, printing from ancient types, and other singular specimens of the state of the arts in the olden time. The book to which we refer is the large work of Gruner "On the Arts in the Mediæval Ages." The plates are most elaborately coloured, and the embellishments throughout are of the most costly and magnificent character. On the fly-leaf preceding the title-page is the Prince's autograph, as follows:—

Presented to the boys of Eton College, with a hope that this book may not be considered merely as an ornament to their library, but as a work freely to be used by them for recreation and the acquirement of taste.
Windsor Castle, Feb. 6, 1850.
ALBERT.

A great number of works, written by the Archbishop of Canterbury, have also just been presented to the boys' library by his Grace. This library, which is a new building, recently erected in Weston's Yard, in the immediate contiguity of the provost's lodge, contains many rare and valuable works, the gifts of old Etonians and others who feel an interest in the welfare of this establishment.

The several persons who were taken into custody on Saturday last, at Brighton, for passing forged notes of the Brighton Bank there, have been committed for trial.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

JOHN HATCHELL, ESQ., Q.C. A.M., M.P., HER MAJESTY'S SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR IRELAND.

MR. HATCHELL, the recently returned member for Windsor, was born in 1788. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1804, and, during his course, obtained honours both in science and classics. In the latter he was especially distinguished, and was a successful candidate for a scholarship—conferring, during five years, chambers, commons, and some yearly honorariums, and attainable only by very superior answering in a very extended course of classics. Whilst a scholar, he was a member of the Old College Historical Society, and obtained some celebrity as a public speaker; his contemporaries being, amongst others, the late Mr. North, Mr. Charles Phillips, and the present Master of the Mint. At that time the College Historical Society was recognized, and its meetings presided over, by the heads of the University. The debates were held in the dining-hall, and excited the greatest interest both within and outside the college walls. On public nights, when the members had the privilege of giving admissions to their friends, it was no uncommon thing to have an audience of from five hundred to a thousand persons. Though the subjects set down for discussion were historical, the debates caught the spirit of the times, and were full of present interest. The fire of earnestness gave life to historic discussion, and reality to the philosophy of politics. Whoever was well heard in



MR. HATCHELL, M.P. FOR WINDSOR.

the Historical Society, had no need to fear any other audience. Nowhere else would he be met with more searching, keen reply, nor find mere pretension more rapidly put down. The old Historical Society was a true school of oratory. It gave the confidence and taught the power of public speech, and was the inspiration to many who afterwards became distinguished in the pulpit, at the bar, and in Parliament. In 1808 Mr. Hatchell closed the session of the Historical Society by a speech from the chair.

He was a student of the Middle Temple, was called to the Irish Bar in 1809, and elected a member of the Leinster circuit. He had no long briefless time of weary waiting upon fortune to teach him patience, but almost at once obtained celebrity and a large practice as a criminal lawyer, and within a short period had gained the character of being one of the ablest cross-examiners and best Crown lawyers at the Irish Bar. O'Connell used to say to him, "When I'm gone, you'll be first."

In 1835 Mr. Hatchell was appointed Queen's Counsel, and from that time within the Bar became one of the leading men in Nisi Prius, both on his circuit and in the superior courts at Dublin. No opening in a cross-examination, no point in a case escaped him. There was scarcely a trial of any interest in which he was not engaged; and the best proof of his success is to be found in the fact of his having realised a considerable fortune in the practice of his profession.

In 1846 he was one of the counsel to the Castle; and in December, 1847, received the appointment of Solicitor-General for Ireland. At the time there could scarcely be a more arduous office. The duties of 1848 were incessant. There were two special commissions in the south, the conduct of the criminal business of which fell to the Solicitor-General, and the trials in Dublin for sedition and high treason.

The Government measures for Ireland making it especially important that in the present session one of the Irish law officers of the Crown should be in the House, Mr. Hatchell, on the retirement of Lord John Hay, offered himself as a candidate for Windsor, and was elected without opposition, on the 6th of the present month. He had but just taken the oath and his seat, when a motion of Mr. Sadleir compelled him to make his maiden speech, in defence of the omission of Roman Catholics from the special jury in the case of "Calanan against Cameron."

ERRATA.—In our memoir, last week, of Colonel Chatterton, Anna, Martha, and Rebecca should have been placed as daughters of the first Baronet, and therefore sisters of Colonel Chatterton. The date of Colonel Chatterton's marriage was 1825; and he had one son born in 1826, and who died in 1827.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The position of all parties connected with this establishment appears to be assuming a more complicated aspect than ever. The parents of the boys on the foundation, who are under Mr. Whiston, as head-master, received on the 20th ult. a letter from the chapter-clerk, by which they were informed that if their sons did not resume their studies over the Prior's-gate, the Dean and Chapter would feel it their painful duty to declare their places vacant, and to fill them up. On the 23rd instant, three days after, Mr. Meeres himself received a letter from the clerk of the peace for Bucks, to acquaint him that the Court of Adjourned Session at Aylesbury had unanimously resolved to require him to return to the discharge of his duties of chaplain of their county prison, in person, immediately, or without fail on or before the 11th inst.—*Maidstone Journal*.

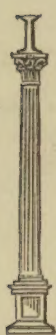
A subscription has been entered into amongst the scholars of Rugby School, for the purpose of presenting to the Rev. the Dean of Carlisle (Dr. Tait, the late head-master of the school), a testimonial, as a mark of the esteem and respect felt by the scholars placed under the tuition of the reverend Doctor for the uniform kindness he has displayed in his treatment of them, and also for the interest he has taken in promoting their education in the classics, mathematics, and other high class attainments.

A resident at Stratford has in his possession a Bible, in an excellent state of preservation, printed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and containing the autograph of Paul Joddrell, Esq., who was clerk to the House of Commons more than two centuries ago. It seems this ancient relic is likely again to become the property of the Joddrell family, as Sir R. P. Joddrell, Bart., has identified the autograph by comparing it with some family records in his possession, and has intimated a desire to purchase the book, which is a fine specimen of the typography of the period.—*Essex Standard*.

On Monday last, the Rev. Charles Boutell, of Downham Market, in Norfolk, had the honour, by special command, of presenting copies of his works on the "Monumental Brasses of England," and on "Christian Monuments in England and Wales," to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. His Royal Highness most graciously received these volumes, and has since communicated to Mr. Boutell his high approbation and admiration of them.

COMPOSITE COLUMNS.—No. I.

BY ALBERT SMITH.



IN the belief that selections made at random from the note-book of any one dependent upon general observation for his existence, so to speak, may not altogether be without interest or amusement, we have obtained permission to set up a column, from time to time, of materials thus collected.

We intend to pick them up wherever we can find them, and we shall have them as varied as possible. Hits at any flying topics of the day, in which, be assured, we shall endeavour to make good-humour triumph over personality; odd nooks and corners of society, scraps and oddities of travel; short legends, or anecdotes; harmless absurdities, written (by way of relief to the great mass of literature of the present day) without any "purpose" at all but that of a minute's amusement. These, and many other matters, we shall endeavour to make available to our purpose; and all this we wish to do without interfering or jostling with any one, for the world, besides being a very good world, is very large, and there is room in it for everybody to occupy his own allotted space, with great comfort to himself, provided he does not, from his own querulousness, annoy his neighbours.

We beg—and in this we differ from the philosophy of prospectuses in general—that you will not take the first column as a sample of our intentions; for, in a matter like this, as in a pantomime, machinery does not get into gear until after a few times working; but then we hope that all will go on smoothly enough, without hitch, hindrance, or any expression of disapprobation from our audience.

With a truthful expression of the pleasure we feel at renewing regularly those relations with the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which have for some years been the most agreeable portion of our literary work, we now retire behind the curtain, to show off our exhibition.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.



ITHIN the last few days a sturdy band of the most presuming and questionable conundrums have been forcing their way into respectable society. Several are old offenders; others have just come out; but it is time that all of them were put down, for they are getting very obnoxious. And, therefore, in the manner of a *Hue and Cry*, we beg to signalise them, that they may not, in future, be allowed to molest quiet people.

Deep thinkers have been much annoyed, upon being asked, "What moral sentence does a weathercock suggest?" to be told, "It is a vane thing to a-spire." And well they may be.

The lady of the house, at a dinner party, when anxious and carving, has been questioned as to "The difference between a fowl with one wing, and one with two," and has not recovered her self-possession upon being told that it was "A mere matter of a-pinion." Cries of "Shame!" and "Turn him out!"

A gentleman moving in high sporting circles was asked the other day, by a coarse trainer, "In a race between the eyes and the nose, which would win?" and, to his disgust (for he is a man of refined mind) was told that "When the nose was blown, the eyes would still be running." The consequence of this is, that he has left the turf.

But nothing can equal the indignation excited by Mr. ———, who, having been on a cheap "excursion" to France, got into a bad medium between the two languages, and thought it clever, in reply to the question "Why did Brunel build the tunnel?" to say "Pour passer le Temps." Nobody knew what this meant, until the wretched attempt at combining the sound of *Thames* and *Temps* was pointed out to them; on which Mr. ——— was recommended, on his next excursion, instead of Paris, to go to Bath.

We shall keep our eye on all these nuisances, and next week shall put our friends on their guard against a few more.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.



IN the course of the last two months, the public has laboured from frightful "cricks in the neck." This epidemic was at first supposed to proceed from the late cold winds, but has now been satisfactorily ascertained to arise from the extraordinary positions in which enquiring persons, anxious to read the advertisements on the roofs of omnibuses and railway carriages, have been obliged to twist their heads.



extraordinary positions in which enquiring persons, anxious to read the advertisements on the roofs of omnibuses and railway carriages, have been obliged to twist their heads.



CEPT the "Island of Jewels," at the Lyceum, Covent-garden Market is at present the most attractive sight in London, and it has the advantage of being a gratuitous one. Instead of exhibiting, as formerly, the largest specimens of natural produce, it now displays only the smallest; and the shopkeepers struggle to excel each other in putting forth the most diminutive fish and tiny flower-pots ever seen.

The case of the hapless minnows confined in these globules, calls for the interference of the Prevention of Cruelty Society. They are so nicely adjusted to the diameter of their glass, that their nose touches one side whilst their tail brushes the other; and so they pass their lives, which are as short as themselves, in a wiggling immovably painful to witness. The miniature plants have not a less uncomfortable appearance. They have the look of hot West India pickles planted out in dolls' flower-pots, and suggest anything but verdant coolness with their dry scanty mould and tight scarlet pots. We have bought an inch titlbat, and a corresponding plant, which appears to be a cross between a caterpillar and a nutmeg. We shall report their state from week to week, and hope to be able to contribute to science a few facts which have as yet escaped the writers on natural history and botany of the present day.

Meanwhile, we must caution those of our readers who live by themselves and are nervous, against buying the early-flowering hedgehogs exposed for sale now in Covent-garden. An old friend of ours, of a confiding disposition, seeing one of them labelled "I am full of crocuses, and only half-a-crown," in a rash moment of floricultural enthusiasm, bought it to adorn his chambers. The result, as follows, was frightful:—



No. 1.—Portrait of the crocus hedgehog as it appeared when purchased by Mr. Straggles, for his new lodgings, in the hope of a graceful ornament.



No. 2.—Portrait of the dreadful apparition that the crocus hedgehog presented when Mr. Straggles returned home alone and at night, after a visit of a week or two into the country.

SWISS FASHIONS, 1849.

From the very shadow of the Jungfrau we copy the dress of the "merry Swiss Girl" of last autumn. We call her a Swiss girl, because the only other females, with few exceptions, are old women and babies; and we beg to assure our readers that comical boddices and head-dresses, bare arms and short petticoats, are known only to artists and authors in annuals. Once we met a woman with something like an enormous black crape butterfly on her head; but the sight was so dreadful, we do not want to see another.

Interlaken is the Tunbridge Wells of Switzerland. Its chief productions are boarding-houses, waterfalls, mules, and Murray's "Hand-Books." Its chief manufactures are straw hats, flirtations, polkas, and *écarts*. Its imports, bottled porter and *Gallipani's Messenger*. People who have nothing the matter with them go there to be cured; and the prettiest person in Switzerland is the girl at the Post-office. It is, therefore, an admirable spot for all gentlemen to have their letters addressed "poste restante."



BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.—"ALADDIN'S PRESENT TO THE SULTAN."—PAINTED BY JOHN GILBERT.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We have this week engraved "Aladdin's present to the Sultan," No. 203 in the catalogue, and three feet five inches in height, and two feet eleven inches in width. It is painted by J. Gilbert, and is a composition somewhat in the manner of the late Mr. Etty. Mr. Gilbert has a fine eye for colour, and in this instance has brought together all the riches of his palette and the resources of his art.

REMOVAL OF A LARGE APRICOT TREE, AT IPSWICH.

SOME time since (see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 29, 1848) we illustrated the skill of the Ipswich artisans in removing entire a dwelling-house; and now we have to congratulate them on a like success with a more tender object—the transport of a splendid Apricot Tree, a standard, similar to an apple-tree, which, for half a century, has produced a noble crop of fruit.

The tree stood in the garden of the late Dykes Alexander, Esq., by whom it was planted fifty-six years since. In clearing the estate of timber, this fine old tree was spared; and preparations were made, under the direction of Charles May, Esq., to remove it on Tuesday, the 19th ult., from its bed, and convey it to the garden of that gentleman, at St. Margaret's, nearly a mile distant. For this purpose, a deep trench was dug round the trunk, to the circumference of twenty-seven feet; and there was made a ring of tub staves, three inches thick and three feet deep, all firmly hooped and screwed together. Planks were then placed underneath the roots, and a good and strong bottom being formed, the whole mass—the earth alone weighing no less than five tons—was screwed up by jacks, and eventually lifted over a high wall, and safely deposited on a rully. The girth of the trunk is thirty-seven inches, and the circumference of the branches is at least one hundred feet. It was good work for five powerful horses to draw this unusual load. In passing down St. Matthew's, the branches frequently swept the fronts of the houses; the rully, however, proceeded without serious impediment through the back roads until it arrived opposite to the well-hing-machine near to St. Margaret's Church, when it was found necessary to remove the overhanging steelyard: this having been done, the tree was safely conveyed into Mr. May's premises, and is now, together with its old soil, one of the chief ornaments of that gentleman's grounds.

The operation excited considerable curiosity in the streets of Ipswich, and the contrivance was much admired.



REMOVAL OF A LARGE APRICOT TREE AT IPSWICH.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD AYLMER.

MATTHEW WHITWORTH AYLMER, G.C.B., Lord Aylmer, Baron of Balrath, in the county of Meath, in the Peerage of Ireland, an Irish Baronet, and a General in the Army, was born the 24th May, 1775. He was the eldest son of Henry, fourth Lord Aylmer, by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir Charles Whitworth, and sister of Charles Earl Whitworth. He succeeded to the title as fifth Lord when only ten years old, on the death of his father, in 1785. His Lordship fought and led gallantly in the British service, and he received a cross and clasp for Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Vittoria, and Nive. He rose to the rank of General, and he was made a G.C.B. in 1835. His Lordship was also Colonel of the 18th Foot, and he was formerly Adjutant-General in Ireland, and afterwards Governor-General of Canada. He assumed the surname of Whitworth before that of Aylmer, and the arms of Whitworth in addition to those of Aylmer, by Royal license, in 1825, on the decease of his maternal uncle, Charles, last Earl Whitworth. Lord Aylmer married, the 4th August, 1801, Louisa Anne, second daughter of Sir John Call, Baronet, of Whiteford, in the county of Cornwall, and sister of the present banker, Sir William Call. His Lordship died on the 23rd ultimo, at his residence in Eaton-square. As he leaves no issue, he is succeeded by his next brother, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick William Aylmer, C.B., now sixth Lord Aylmer.

The family of Lord Aylmer is of very ancient lineage, and springs from Aylmer, Earl of Cornwall, at an extremely remote period of our history. His descendant, Aylmer of Lyons, settled in Kildare, in Ireland, in the time of Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke. The late Lord was fifth in direct line from the distinguished seaman, Matthew Aylmer, who, after the Revolution, was made Rear-Admiral of England, and created by George I. Baron Aylmer.

JOHN MIREHOUSE, ESQ., M.A.

JOHN MIREHOUSE, Common Sergeant of the City of London, was born on the 26th of June, 1789. Having graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge (of which he was M.A.), he was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, the 13th of May, 1817, and practised in the courts of common law and on the Home Circuit. He was the author of two legal works, one upon the law of tithes, and the other upon the law of advowsons. For some years past, Mr. Mirehouse filled the office of Common Sergeant of the City of London, and was well known as a Judge of the Central Criminal Court. Though displaying there much quaintness and some irritability of manner, he always acted with fair and upright intentions, and with a due regard to justice and mercy.

Mr. Mirehouse was eldest son of the late John Mirehouse, Esq., of Brownside, county Pembroke, High Sheriff of that shire in 1806, by Mary his wife, sister of Sir John Edwards, Bart., of Greenfields; and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Mirehouse, Canon of Peterborough, who derived his descent from the Mirehouses of Mireyske, in Westmoreland, a family there seated uninterruptedly from the time of the Conquest. The Common Sergeant married, in 1823, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. John Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury, Preceptor to the Princess Charlotte, by whom he leaves issue. Mr. Mirehouse died on the 20th ultimo.

SIR WILLIAM ALLAN, R.A., P.R.S.A.

SIR WILLIAM ALLAN, an eminent painter, was born in 1782. Of humble parentage, he, in his early years, evinced a decided predilection for his art, and he was, during his whole life, enthusiastically devoted to it. To improve himself he travelled far and wide, visiting all the Continental galleries, and seeking the picturesque in regions most remote. His artistic roving brought him into Morocco, Greece, Spain, and other foreign localities, including the semi-barbarous portions of Russia and Turkey; his wanderings extended from Gibraltar to Persia, and from Persia to the Baltic. His works were numerous and excellent. Among the most famous of them were "The Polish Captive," "The Slave Market of Constantinople," "The Moorish Love-Letter," "The Murder of Archbishop Sharpe," and "The Battle of Waterloo." Allan was elected a Royal Academician in 1835, and was chosen to fill the chair of the Scottish Academy of Painting Sculpture and Architecture in 1837; he was appointed her Majesty's Limner for Scotland on the death of Sir David Wilkie, in 1841, and was knighted in the following year. He was also an honorary member of the Academies of New York and Philadelphia. With Sir Walter Scott Sir William Allan was on most intimate terms: their friendship lasted through life; and "Will Allan," as Scott used fondly to call him, was one of those who stood by the deathbed of the poet.

Sir William Allan himself paid the debt of nature on the 23rd ultimo, at his residence, 72, Great King-street, Edinburgh: he died of bronchitis, in his sixty-eighth year. Sir William was a man singularly unassuming, very amiable, and of much esteem with his brother artists and his many friends, among whom were persons of the highest eminence.

GENERAL BLAKE.

GENERAL ROBERT DUDLEY BLAKE was the second son of the late Sir Francis Blake, of Twiss Castle, county of Durham, Bart., and brother of the present Baronet. He entered the British army in 1793, and rose, amid much gallant service, through the different grades to that of General, which he attained on the 10th January, 1837. This brave and distinguished veteran officer died recently, at his seat in Sussex, in his 75th year.

WILLIAM JAMES HOPE JOHNSTONE, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, so well known on the northern turf as a great rider of steeple-chases, and the possessor of some famous race-horses, died recently of an injury to the spine, caused by a fall over a sunk fence, when looking for poachers. He was the eldest son of John James Hope Johnstone, Esq., of Raehills, co. Dumfries, hereditary Keeper of Lochmaben Castle, and claimant of the Annandale Peerage, and grandson of Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope, G.C.B., by the Lady Anne Hope Johnstone his wife, eldest daughter of James, third Earl of Hopetoun. He was born July 1, 1819; and married, 7th December, 1841, the Hon. Octavia Sophia Macdonald, youngest daughter of Godfrey, late Lord Macdonald.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND.—The report of the directors of this company shows the receipts for the half-year to have been £204,511 7s. 2d., and the expenditure for working the line £62,632 1s. 7d. After paying debenture interest, &c., the disposable balance available for dividend is £35,046 19s. 7d., which would give a dividend of £1 3s. 2d. per cent. on the consolidated stock of the company; but the directors recommend that a dividend of only £1 per share be declared, leaving a balance of £4819 14s. 7d. As the disposable balance includes the £19,928 14s. 11d. from the last account, the dividend for the whole year 1849 will be only one per cent.

DOVER AND DEAL.—On Monday the Master in Chancery Brougham appointed Mr. Croysdell official manager to wind up and investigate this company's affairs. The directors of it allotted shares and proceeded to Parliament, of which proceedings no account had been rendered to the shareholders.

GREAT NORTHERN.—Feb. 28: Half-yearly Meeting: London: E. B. Denison, M.P., in the chair.—The report stated that the traffic on that portion of the line opened was proceeding very satisfactorily. In the course of next month a short line would be opened to Burton Salmon, thereby completing the communication between Doncaster and York and the North, and the line between London and Peterborough might confidently be expected to be open in August next, when the town's line would be completed. £5,406,157 has been expended, and the company have power to raise altogether £8,284,800, leaving a balance of £2,894,277 to meet the liabilities of the company, and finish the line—which would only leave £576,011 to construct the remaining forty-four miles of the town line, and twenty-six miles between Doncaster and York (not at present proposed to be proceeded with). In the course of the chairman's address, in moving the adoption of the report, it was stated that if, hereafter, it was proposed to complete the whole line, the directors would recommend the shareholders to proceed to Parliament for powers to raise £1,000,000 additional capital, which would be more than sufficient for all their purposes. It was also proposed to discontinue the payment of interest out of capital after June next. The report was adopted; a dividend of five per cent. declared on the preference £12 10s. shares out of the profits of the half-year (£15,000); four new directors elected to the board; the secretary's salary reduced from £300 to £200 a year, and a series of formal resolutions passed.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—At the half-yearly meeting of this company, held on Tuesday, at the company's station, Nine Elms, a dividend of 3½ per cent. per annum was declared to be paid on the 10th of March. The report of the committee of investigation was adopted, and a vote of confidence in the directors was unanimously carried.

SINGULAR DISSOLUTION OF A BAPTIST MEETING.—A serious catastrophe occurred on Tuesday night week, at Stephen's Ford, near Haverfordwest. Mr. Jones, Baptist minister, held a meeting in a room over a cow-house, which was crowded to excess. Just after he had given out the last hymn, and the choir were proceeding with its performance, the beam gave way, and the greater part of the congregation were precipitated headlong into the lower stall, amidst a number of cows. The minister alighted on a cow's back, having, in his turn, a boy perched upon his shoulders. Several received severe injuries, and the confusion may be better imagined than described.

The Belgian government is now occupied in the formation of a commission of delegates from the principal Belgian manufacturers, which is to act in concert with the central committee formed in London for the purpose of organizing and directing the grand exhibition of the manufactures of all nations, which is to be opened in London in May, 1851.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. John O'Connell held the usual weekly meeting on Monday. The week's rent was £14.

THE CITY REGISTRY.—The following are the numbers registered at the January sessions:—Conservatives, 158; Whigs and Repealers, 55; Conservative majority, 102.

THE CHURCH.—The Lord Primate's convalescence proceeds satisfactorily. It is understood in Armagh that the Rev. Mr. Quinn, one of the vicars choral of the cathedral, has been promoted to the rectory of Charlestown, vacated by the death of the late Rev. Mr. Olipherts. The most Rev. Dr. Cullen, the new Roman Catholic Primate, is expected to arrive from Rome in Armagh previously to Easter.

REDUCTION OF RENT.—The Earl of Castle Stuart has made a reduction of 15 per cent. on all rents due on his Tyrone estate at September last, and which have not been paid to the present. This abatement was unsolicited by the tenantry.

PAYMENT OF WAGES IN IRELAND.—Sir William Somerville has introduced a bill to prohibit in Ireland the payment in certain cases of wages in goods, or otherwise than in the current coin of the realm. The bill provides that from the passing of the act all contracts for the hiring of artificers in Ireland must be made in the current coin of the realm, and must not contain any stipulations as to the manner in which the wages shall be expended. All wages must be paid to the workman in coin, and payment in goods declared illegal. Artificers may recover wages, if not paid in the current coin. It is also provided that in an action brought for wages no set-off shall be allowed for goods supplied by the employer, or by any shop in which the employer is interested. No employer is to have any action against his artificer for goods supplied to him on account of wages. The payment of wages in Bank notes is not to be invalid, if the artificer consents. The bill further declares that persons making contracts declared by the act to be illegal shall for the first offence pay a penalty of £10, for the second £20, and for the third, which is to be considered a misdemeanour, a sum not exceeding £100.

The officers of the Austrian army have presented Marshal Radetzky with a marshal's baton in solid gold, surrounded with garlands of laurel, and placed on a pedestal formed of the metal of the cannons taken from the enemy.

On Sunday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in the stabling of the mansion of the late Earl Harcourt, at St. Leonard's Hill, now in occupation of the widow of Captain Harcourt. The stabling is built on each side of the road near the mansion, and connected by an ornamental archway. Before the fire could be got under, although the greatest exertions were used, the whole of the right wing of the mansion was entirely destroyed, and the archway demolished. The property is insured in the Sun and Phoenix offices.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Successive sales of stock for immediate delivery, as well as large amounts upon speculative accounts, have had a depressing influence on the market during the past week. Consols opened on Monday at the decline of one-eighth upon the last price of the preceding week, the first quotation being 95½, leaving off at 95½. Opening on Tuesday at the decline of 94½ to 95, prices receded to 94½; and after the close of business there were sellers at that quotation. On Wednesday, however, the market was more buoyant; Consols opened at 94½ for Money; some transactions afterwards having been done at 94½; when a gradual improvement to 95½ to 96 succeeded, closing at 95½ for Money. This improvement was not, however, maintained on Thursday; Consols opening at 94½, afterwards advancing to 95½, but without supporting the improvement. Exchequer Bills continue about the same as last week's quotation; also India Bonds. The depression in the English Market, notwithstanding the low price of money, is variously accounted for. It is asserted by some, that the deposits in the savings-banks are being largely withdrawn, from alarm at recent disclosures, necessarily causing heavy sales of money stock on the part of the Government. This may be partially true; but sales by the late extensive speculators for the rise, who took the stock and fear to hold it longer, is a still more probable solution of this unexpected depression. When the week closed, prices were—Bank Stock, 206½; Reduced, 95½; Consols, 94½; New 3½ per Cent. Annuitiess, 97½; Long Annuitiess, to expire Jan., 1860, 8 9-16; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8 5-16; India Bonds, £1000, 87 pm.; Ditto, under £1000, 87 pm.; South Sea Stock, 104½; Ditto, Old Annuitiess, 94½; Ditto, New Annuitiess, 94½; Consols for Account, 95; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 57 pm.; Ditto, £500, June, 57 pm.; Ditto, Small, June, 57 pm.

The Foreign Market has shared in the depression of the home funds, prices generally having receded. Unanticipated difficulties in the settlement of the large bill account in Peruvian have compelled sales for the purpose of closing. The old stock has, consequently, receded from 81, Monday's highest quotation, to 78, and the Deferred, from 35 to 34½. Mexican has fluctuated but little; Portuguese has slightly advanced; Russian Scrip has ranged between 2 prem. and 1½. The last prices of the week are—for Mexican, Five per Cent., 1840, ex January Coupons, 29½; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., 77½; Ditto, Deferred, 34½; Portuguese, Five per Cent., 85; Ditto, Four per Cent., 31½; Ditto, Account, 32½; Russian Scrip, 1½ p.; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 17½; Ditto, Account, 18; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 36½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-quarter per Cent., 33½; Dutch, Two-and-a-half per Cent., 12 Guild., 55½; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 86½.

Shares have been very heavy, great depression having characterised the Market during the week. The half-yearly meetings have tended greatly to promote this feeling. After the settling on Wednesday, a rather improved feeling prevailed; the only rise, however, of any consequence being in South-Westerns, which, with Brightons, are most in favour from the approaching close of the capital accounts; and, in the case of the South-Westerns, the trifling amount of the debenture bonds and guaranteed stock. At the close of the week prices were—for Caledonian, 11½; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 9½; Eastern Counties Extension, No. 2, ½ p.; Do, Northern and Eastern, 5 per Cent., 57 x d.; Great Northern, 5½; Do, 5 per Cent. Pref., 10½; Great Western, 55½ x d.; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 14½ x d.; Ditto, Fifths, 10½ x d.; Ditto, New £17, 7 x d.; Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 47½ x d.; Lancaster and Carlisle, 52; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Quarters, 10½; Ditto, Thirds, 7; Leeds and Bradford, 97½; London and Blackwall, 3½ x d.; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 79½; Ditto, New, guaranteed 6 per Cent., 134; London and Greenwich, Preference, 24; London and North-Western, 102½ x d.; Ditto, New, Quarters, 11½ x d.; Ditto, Fifths, 11½ x d.; London and South-Western, 63½ x d.; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 4; Midland, 39½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 4½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 122½; Norfolk Extension, 18½; North British, 10; Ditto, Pref., 5½; North Staffordshire, 6½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 9½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B., 1½; South-Eastern, 17½; Ditto, No. 2, 17½ dis.; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 5½; South Wales, 17; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 14; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 8½; Ditto, G.N.E. Pref., 1½; York and North Midland, 17½; Ditto, Pref., 6½; Boulogne and Amiens, 6½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week have been very moderate. Really fine parcels have mostly changed hands, at full prices. In the mid-ling and inferior kinds only a moderate business has been doing. Foreign wheat has sold slowly; but we have no change to notice in its value. Fine barley, for seed purposes, has been inquired for; grinding and distilling sorts have commanded very little attention. The malt trade has ruled heavy, owing to the large receipts. Fine dry oats have moved off steadily. In beans and peas, as well as Indian corn, meal, and flour, next to nothing has been doing.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 40s; ditto, white, 42s to 44s; rye, 22s to 25s; grinding barley, 18s to 21s; distillable, 22s to 25s; malted, 22s to 27s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 5s to 5s 6d; brown ditto, 4s to 4s 6d; Kingston and Warw., 5s to 5s 6d; Chevalier, 5s to 5s 6d; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 16s; potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 13s to 15s; ditto, white, 14s to 16s; tick beans, new, 24s to 26s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 25s to 26s; mangle, 26s to 28s; white, 26s to 27s; bolters, 27s to 28s per quarter. Town-made flour, 3s to 4s; Suffolk, 3s to 3s 6d; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s to 3s 6d; per 260 lb. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, 22s to 24s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Not the slightest change has taken place in the demand for, or value of, any kind of seeds.

Linseed.—English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 23s per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 6d; tares, 4s 3d to 4s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £35 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £9 0s to £9 10s; ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £4 5s per ton; canary, 7s to 8s per quarter. Foreign: English seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 7d; of household ditto, 4½d to 5½d per 4½ loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 37s 11d; barley, 23s 7d; oats, 16s 6d; rye, 20s 11d; beans, 21s 8d; peas, 21s 0d.

The 32 Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 39s 1d; barley, 24s 11d; oats, 16s 6d; rye, 22s 1d; beans, 22s 6d; peas, 21s 0d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—The medium kinds of new Congou are in moderate request, at full prices. Common sound is selling at 9½ to 10½ per lb. In other qualities very little is doing.

Sugar.—Most kinds of raw sugar move off steadily, at an advance of 6d per cwt. Refined goods are slow in sale: brown lump, at 48s to 48s 6d; and fair grocery, 48s 6d to 50s per cwt. English and foreign crushed, dull, at barely late rates.

Coffee.—Native Ceylon are heavy, at 58s 6d to 60s per cwt. All other kinds of coffee command scarcely any attention.

Rice.—Very little business is passing in this article. Cleaned qualities are unusually dull.

Provisions.—The demand for all good and fine parcels of Dutch butter is steady, at full prices. In the middling and inferior kinds very little is doing. Fine hay Friesland is quoted at 96s to 100s; fine stubble Kiel and Holstein, 86s to 90s; and low to fine, 40s to 80s per cwt. For the Liverpool and Manchester markets, upwards of 5000 firkins of Irish butter have changed hands this week, and the quotations have further improved to 1s 2s per cwt. Carlow, landed, 48s, 7s to 8s; Clonmel and Kilkenney, 72s to 82s; Cork, 73s to 75s; Limerick, 63s to 70s; Waterford, 58s to 72s; Belfast, 63s to 72s; Sligo, 62s to 66s; and Tralee, 62s to 63s per cwt. Fine new Dorset moves off steadily, at 10s to 10s 6d per cwt. Old qualities are a slow sale, at 5s to 7s per cwt. A few parcels of fresh have changed hands, at 9s to 13s per dozen lbs. The bacon market is heavy, at 1s to 2s per cwt less money. Prime small Waterford, landed, 4s to 4s 6d; heavy, 42s to 44s; and small Limerick, 42s to 44s per cwt. Good and prime lamb, as well as the best Irish hams, moves off steadily, at fully previous rates.

Tallow.—A decline of 1s per cwt has taken place in the quotations since our last report. P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 3s 6d per cwt. For delivery up to the end of the year, there are offers at 37s 9d per cwt. Town tallow, 36s per cwt net cash.

Oils.—Generally speaking, our market is inactive, owing to the supplies exceeding the demand.

Spirits.—Brandy and the finest parcels of West India rum are in fair request, at full prices. Geneva and corn spirits dull.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 12s to £2 8s per load.

Coal.—Hilton, 17s 6d; Lumley, 16s; South Kellon, 15s 6d; West Hutton, 15s 6d; Adelaide, 16s 9d; and South Durham, 15s 6d per ton. Prices drooping.

Hops.—The few transactions reported in hops this week have been at about previous rates.

Wool.—The public sales have passed off steadily, at an advance in the quotations of quite 10 per cent. The imports this week have been small. Privately, a steady business is doing, at fully late rates.

Potatoes.—Since our last report nearly 4000 tons of foreign potatoes have come to hand. This large supply has produced considerable heaviness in the demand, and prices have given way from 5s to 10s per ton.

Smithfield.—The supplies of fat stock have been on the increase. Beef and veal have sold well, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 5 lb. In the value of other kinds of stock we have no change to notice.

Beef.—From 2s 8d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 5 lb, to sink the offers.

Vegetable and Lendhall.—These markets are heavy, at drooping prices:—Beet, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 2s 10d to 4s 0d per 5 lb, by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

CROWN OFFICE, FEB. 22.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.
Stewart of Kirkcubright: John Mackie, of Bargailly, Esq., in the room of Thomas Maitland, Esq., who has accepted the office of one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 22.

1st Regiment of Life Guards: Lieut H D Streetfield to be Captain, vice Cotton; Cornet and Sub-Lieut Sir W A Fraser, Bart., to be Lieutenant, vice Streetfield.

3rd Dragoons: Cornet W Inglis to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas.

8th Light Dragoons: Cornet D H Clutterbuck to be Lieutenant, vice Wood. 9th: Cornet H Scott to be Lieutenant, vice Clifton. 12th: Capt W H Tottenham to be Major, vice Morant; Lieut T G A Oakes to be Captain, vice Tottenham; Lieut C F Clifton to be Lieutenant, vice Oakes. 11th: Cornet J Dudgeon to be Lieutenant, vice Ibbotson.

Scots Fusiliers: Ensign and Lieut A W Meyrick to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice the Hon H H Duncan; R E W Chidley to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Meyrick.

1st Foot: Ensign J C Pugh to be Lieut, vice Lloyd. 7th: Ensign G S Tritton to be Lieut, vice Longden. 20th: Capt W B Park to be Capt, vice Brevet-Major G Mylius. 32nd: Ensign S P Lawrence to be Lieut, vice Richardson. 44th: Lieut T C Taylor to be Capt, vice Hicks; Ensign and Adjutant W Johnston to have the rank of Lieut; Ensign C P Bertram to be Lieut, vice Taylor. 56th: Capt A P Kenyon to be Capt, vice Fraser. 60th: Major J W L Paxton to be Lieut-Col, vice Dillon; Capt J E Mackrady to be Major, vice Paxton; Lieut F W Bennett to be Captain, vice Mackrady; Ensign H C Strickland to be Lieutenant, vice Bennett. 80th: Major O Lewis to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Bunbury; Capt R G Huxley to be Major, vice Lewis; Lieut E A Holdich to be Captain, vice Hughes; Ensign J L W Nunn to be Lieutenant, vice Holdich. 87th: Lieut J Balle to be Captain, vice Taylor; Second Lieut H Gibson to be First Lieutenant, vice Balle; Lieut E B Haines to be Adjutant, vice Balle. 91st: Ensign J A Saunders to be superceded. 99th: Lieut C Blamire to be Captain, vice Ramsbottom; Ensign R W Benson to be Lieutenant, vice Blamire.

Cape Mounted Riflemen: Lieut P B M Wood to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Johnston. 1st West India Regiment: Lieut J Lloyd to be Captain, vice Aggas. 2d: Capt T W Fraser to be Captain, vice Kenyon.

UNATTACHED.—Capt the Hon W H S Cotton to be Major.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORD-LIEUTENANT.

Norfolk.—The Hon J H D Astley to be Deputy-Lieutenant; Sir H Robinson, Knt, to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.

J BELPIN, Beaumont-street, St. Marylebone, coachmaker. O J CARLTON, Greenwich, solicitor. F KEMP, Colchester, Essex, carpenter. N MOULD, Woolwich, victualler. T DUNN, Hastings, Sussex, builder. Z R CATCHEPOL, Upper Lisson-street, Lisson-grove, and Cable-street, Ratcliffe-highway, cheesemonger. T B BLEIGHTHOLM (and not KEIGHT-HOLME, as advertised in last Tuesday's Gazette), Scarborough, Yorkshire, painter. N MARQUAND, Treforest, Glamorganshire, draper. T YOLLAND, Ashburton, Devonshire, hosiery-maker. F PEARE, Hoxton, Lincoln-draper. W HAMEY, Crayke, Yorkshire, victualler. S AXFORD, Fore-street, Devonport, victualler. G JAMESON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, mercer. W LUCAN, Preston, Lancashire, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J and W CHRISTIE, Newbigging, Perth, spirit-merchants. G NISBET, Edinburgh, fisher.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, FEB. 25.

Notice is hereby given, that his Royal Highness Prince Albert will, by desire of her Majesty, hold levees at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on the following days, at two o'clock:—Wednesday, 6th March next; Wednesday, 20th March next. It is her Majesty's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at these levees shall be considered equivalent to presentations to the Queen. Addresses to the Queen may be either forwarded to her Majesty through the Secretary of State for the Home Department, or may be reserved until her Majesty shall hold a levee.

BANKRUPTS.

A WHEELER, Buckingham, upholsterer. J STARKEY, Old-street, St. Luke's, carpenter. C J CARTAR (and not Cartlar, as advertised in last Friday's Gazette), Greenwich and Shooter's-hill, solicitor. J B CROSS, Cornhill, watchmaker. J D WOODCOCK, Leeds, chandler and fisher. G MATTHEWS, Monmouth, music-seller. L B CHOFFIN, Bristol and Bath, bookseller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W FERRIE, Anstruther Easter, printer. J HOWIE, Glasgow, funeral-undertaker. A BALINTINE, Musselburgh, grocer. J SMART, Elgin, builder. J C REDDIE, Edinburgh, insurance-broker.

BIRTHS.

At the Hirsell, N.B., the Countess of Home, of a daughter.—At Green-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of the Rev. C. E. Kennaway, of a daughter.—At Barlton Rectory, Hanley, the wife of the Rev. John Mammor Summer, of a daughter.—At 4, Bedford-place, Clapham, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, of a daughter.—At Cambridge-square, the wife of the Rev. Russell Howell, of a daughter.—At Danesfield, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Scott Murray, of a daughter.—At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. Edward Walford, M.A., late Assistant-Master of Tunbridge School, and Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, of a son.—At 21, Torrington-square, Mrs. F. Pollock, of a son.—At Gravesend, the lady of Dr. Young, M.D., of a son.—Mrs. Edward Haslewood, of Tufnell Park, Holloway, of a daughter.—At the Rectory, Orcheston St. Mary, the wife of the Rev. E. T. Bidwell, of a son.—At Easton Grey, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Wm. S. Birch, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Plantation Church, St. Helena, his Excellency Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, K G C M G, and K C H, Governor of the island, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Captain James Bennett, of Maldivia, St. Helena, and widow of the late Dr. Henry Robert Solomon.—At St. Andrew's Church, St. Andrew, the Rev. J. Stewart, Commander, R.N., to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Eyre Coote, Esq., of West Park.—At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Richard Odell, son of the Rev. John Dene, rector of Horwood, Devon, to Leonora Jane, second daughter of Henry Butterworth, Esq., of Upper Tooting, Surrey.

DEATHS.

At Paris, Elizabeth Marchioness de Lally Tolendal, widow of the late Marquis de Lally Tolendal, and eldest daughter of the late Sir John Halkett, Bart., of Pittfrance.—At Great Tew Vicarage, Oxon,

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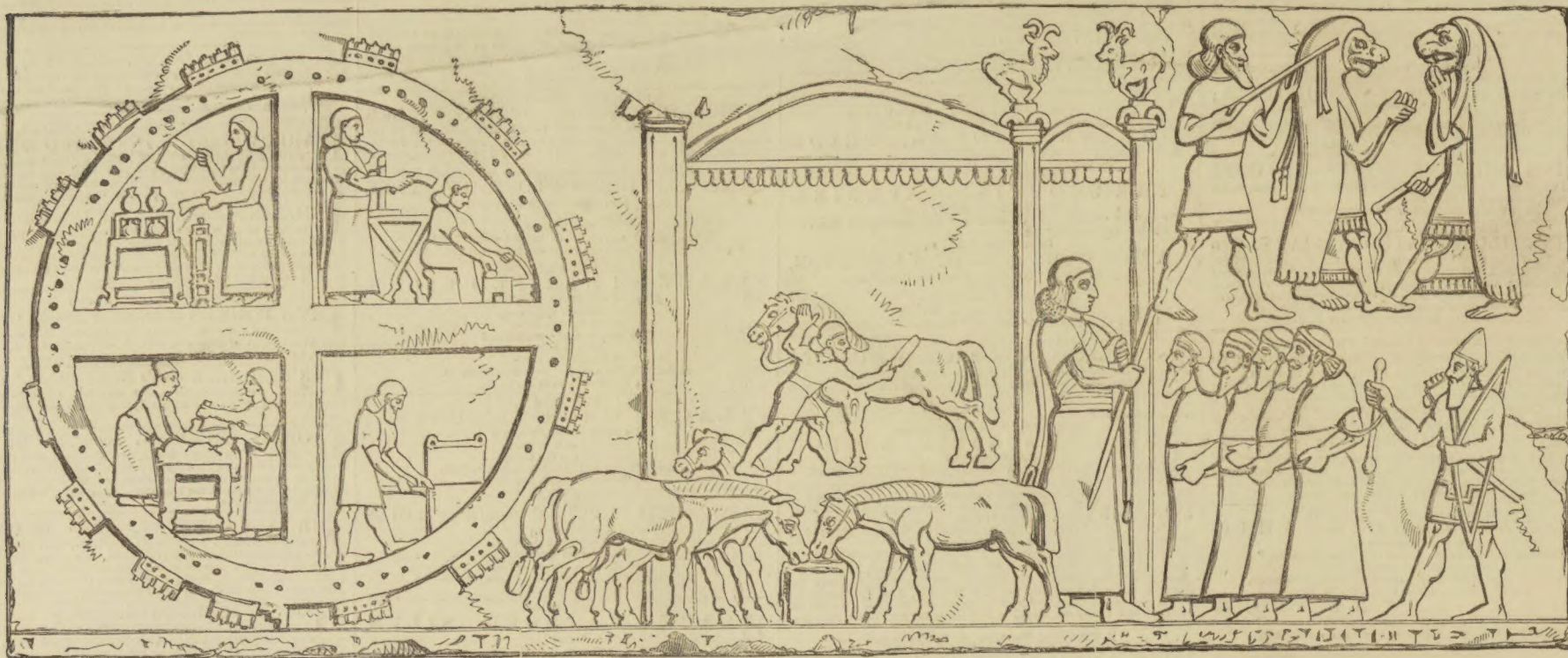
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NIMROUD SCULPTURES, JUST RECEIVED AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

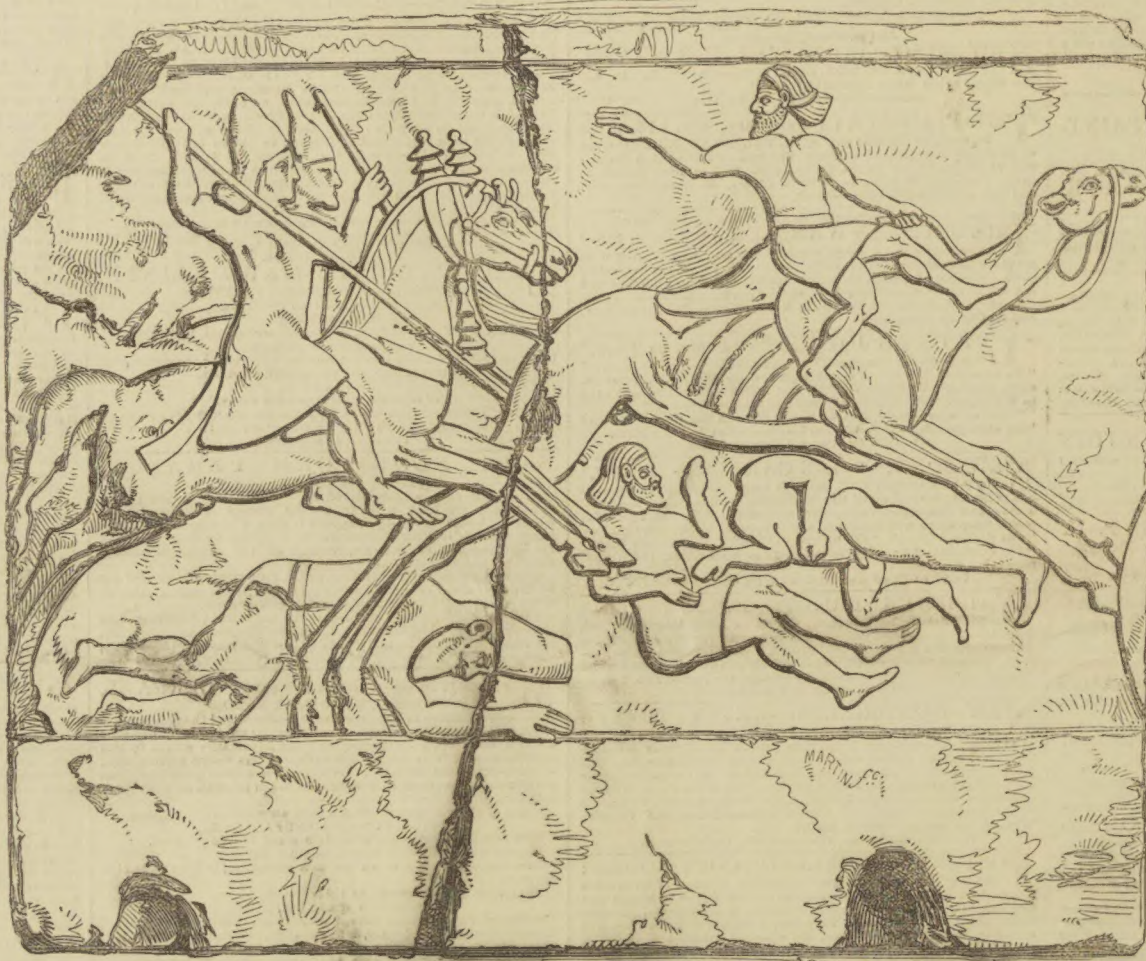


SUPPOSED KITCHEN AND PAVILION.

(Continued from page 150.)

dition or a battle: it was intended, probably, as a type both of power and of destruction, and appears to have been adopted as an ensign by the Sovereigns of Persia. The reader of Quintus Curtius will remember that a spread-eagle of gold was placed between the statues of Belus and Ninus, also of gold, on the yoke of the horses which drew the chariot of Darius. In the present example, the yokes of the horses are undecorated; but the curious form of the poles to which they are attached is well worth observation; and, although the headstalls of the horses are not adorned with the lofty plumes which distinguish other specimens in the collection, their tracings are otherwise of a most gorgeous character: yet it should be remarked that these tracings scarcely differ in any respect from the harness which was used on state occasions, in the seventeenth century, in Spain and other countries of Europe; and, in some points, they are evidently the prototypes of our modern horse furniture of parade. The fashions of the East underwent few changes; and there can be no doubt that many of them, particularly elaborate horse-trappings, were introduced into Europe by the first crusaders. On some of the Sculptures, a parasol, the emblem of sovereignty, is held above the King, and suggests to us that it may interest our lady-readers to learn that that convenient and now indispensable article was known in England by the same name in the thirteenth century.

The Engraving in the centre of the page is taken from a fine, though unfortunately broken slab, representing the flight of an Arab mounted on a camel: he is closely pursued by two horsemen, whom he seems to be deriding, or from whom he may be imploring quarter. His pursuers ride with their lances directed towards the ground, for the purpose, doubtless, of despatching the wounded, several of whom are scattered about. The Arab guides his camel by the aid of a halter only. In rendering the attitude of the camel, whether in motion or at rest, the ancient sculptor has been remarkably successful. There is another slab, representing a group of those animals, with a woman, executed with extraordinary truth and power. The student of the military costume of Europe in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, cannot fail to be struck by the strong resemblance of the dress of the pursuers of the Arab to the warlike costume of Norman times in England. The conical-shaped helmet, and the long hauberk



FLIGHT OF AN ARAB MOUNTED UPON A CAMEL.

descending to the knee, are identically the same, as may be seen by comparing these specimens with the effigies on seals of the Norman period, and on the coins of the Norman Sovereigns of Sicily. And it is not only in these respects that points of analogy between very distant periods of the world's history may be traced: there are others, a few of which it may be worth while to indicate on the present occasion, although we give no illustrative examples. They who have seen these Sculptures cannot fail to remember that the fortified buildings represented on them precisely resemble, in every important respect, the castellated edifices of Europe during the Middle Ages. Examples of battlements finished by acutely-cusped merlons may still be seen in the north of Italy and other parts; and it may also be observed that these Oriental battlements project, as though they were machicolated—a fashion which did not prevail in Europe until the end of the thirteenth century. It is not clear that they actually were machicolated, but they certainly have that appearance. Again, these Sculptures show the early use of a large shield, exactly resembling the *pavoise* of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, under cover of which the besiegers of fortified places advanced to the assault. Such shields as represented on the Nimrud Sculptures appear to have been formed of wicker-work, and were probably strengthened with iron and leather. The sculptures also show the early use of the scaling-ladder, of the covered battering-ram or *testudo*, and the process of undermining walls. It is not a little curious that one of the slabs represents the besieged using iron or bronze chains to arrest the action of the battering-ram of their assailants. Thucydides tells us that the Plataeans employed the same device. In short, for comparative purposes, independently of their value to the history of art, these Marbles are of the greatest importance; whatever may be their real antiquity, they are probably of an earlier date than the first scintillations of Grecian genius, and, therefore, may be reasonably supposed to have exercised some influence over the conceptions and works of the Ionian colonists at least. In our former notices of these Sculptures we gave illustrations of their bearing on sacred history; on the present occasion, we thought it would be acceptable to our readers to consider them in another point of view; and, should we recur to the subject, we may endeavour to treat it by another, and, we would hope, equally instructive, process of examination.



TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF THE KING TO HIS CAMP.